THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 57. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

LOYALTY!

GREAT CONVENTION.

THE SCENES IN THE CITY THIS MORNING.

Opinions of the Demonstration Last Night.

GOSSIP OF THE SALONS

Doings of the Committees.

THE PROBABLE PLATFORM.

The Impartial Suffrage Question.

CONGRESSIONAL PLAN TO BE SUSTAINED.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

More Resolutions.

NEW COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Appeal of the Southern Loyalists to the People of the United States in Full.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A Flood of Glory and a Blaze of Light.

It is but once or twice in a lifetime that a person is gratified with the sight of such a scene as was presented by the streets of Philadelphia last evening. The sun had scarcely set ere the entire population of the city appeared to have turned out *en masse* into Chesnut street, and to be bent in one common direction. As you journeyed towards Broad the crowd became denser and denser, until, in the neighborhood of the Continental and Girard, it blocked up the street from curb to curb, as well as the sidewalks. From this point up to Broad there were but few bare spots to be seen. One would have thought that there was to be a speaker from every window and balcony of the crowded thoroughfare.

But if Chesnut street was crowded, Broad street was packed, jammed, filled to overflowing with humanity. The crowd on this broad thoroughfare extended all the way from Spring Garden street to far below Walnut. At 8 o'clock so densely packed was the immediate neighborhood of the League House, that it would seem to have been utterly impossible to get half-a-dozen more men within a square of the place. And yet, after this, the various Ward processions, the "Boys in Blue," the "National Union Club," the "Republican Invincibles," and the "German Republican Club" arrived by thousands and found standing room.

The Scene at the League House,

even before the arrival of any part of the procession, was exceedingly animated; and when the glare of ten thousand lanterns was added, it was one that beggared all attempts at description.

The police on duty in the nighborhood of the League House numbered full three hundred, and even then the Lieutenant was overheard inquiring where he could find two or three men who were not on other pressing duty.

In front of the entrance to the League House was seated Herr Herrmann, at the head of his famous Satterlee Band, discoursing at times the National airs for the edification of the multitude. The multitude would have been glad to render themselves somewhat more comfortable by making a raid on the space occupied by the band, were it not for the interposition of a cordon of policemen, one hundred strong, who kept them within their proper bounds. When the delegates to both branches of the Convention arrived in procession from National Hall, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, they were marshalled into the space in front of the police; and then the assemblage was complete and packed in every part.

And this vast, surging multitude, the like of which, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, has not been seen in Philadelphia for years past, was remarkably good-natured. They waited long and patiently for the speakers to appear, amusing themselves the while by cheering for anything and anybody that was uppermost in their minds, by straining back their necks to get a view of the rockets which every now and then traced their fiery course through the darkness above, and by demanding at the end of every alternate minute, the presence of "Old Ben Butler."

Shortly after the various delegations were in place, Charles Gibbons, Esq., the President of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, appeared on the main stand, and announced as the presiding officer over the vast assemblage the Hon. Morton McMichael. At this the multitude gave vent to their satisfaction in a prolonged shout of welcome. When this had partially subsided, some one in the crowd cried out,

"Is there any Mayor in Philadelphia?"

The cry was followed by a shout of laughter, and taken up at once on all sides. "Where's the Mayor?" "Where's the Mayor?" shouted men, women, and children.

Thereupon his Honor stepped forward and made his most graceful bow, exclaiming as he did so:—"Gentlemen, I am here!"

Again the welkin rang with a shout of satisfaction; again his Honor bowed; and again, this time reversing his words, so that they savored of a Scriptural twang, he exclaimed:—"Yes, gentlemen, here am I!"

Through the courtesy of Mr. Secretary Seward, the world has already learned that Mayor McMichael went fishing last week, in company with Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*. That fishing excursion was a lucky hit for his Honor. It has rendered his

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

We give on our inside pages a detailed account of the proceedings at all the stands last evening, including the speeches of Generals Butler, Schenck, and others of the most gifted orators of the nation. They will all well repay perusal.

Notwithstanding the multitudes that were on the streets last evening,

The Scenes About the Hotels

were no less animated than on the previous evenings. The various committees appointed by the Southern Convention were still in session, and much speculation was current respecting their probable action.

It was generally conceded, as we announced in our fifth edition of yesterday, that the friends of unconditional suffrage would find themselves in the minority in the Convention. A large majority of the delegates were heartily in favor of the measure when they first arrived in town. But since then the anti-suffrage men of the Northern and Border States had been so earnestly at work, that they stood a good chance of carrying the day in the end. A majority of the Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri delegations are fully committed against placing the ballot in the hands of the negro at the present time, their only forcible argument being that it would cause the defeat of the anti-Administration party in the coming elections. A majority of the delegations from Alabama and Arkansas have also yielded to this election pressure, and with this accession to their forces, it is almost certain that the anti-suffrage men will triumph. The result would have been entirely different if Philadelphia had not been crowded, during the sittings of the Convention, with politicians from every quarter of the North.

With the few to whom was revealed the doings of

The Committee on Resolutions,

this probability of the defeat of negro suffrage in the Convention was rendered almost certain. The first session of the Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and lasted until nearly midnight of the same day.

Nothing was accomplished at this meeting, except to ascertain the fact that an agreement on the part of the Committee was altogether out of the question. Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the committee reassembled, and remained in session until half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, with a like result. Last evening at half-past seven the Committee held another meeting, which ultimately resulted in a rupture.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, was the principal spokesman of the anti-suffrage members; while Governor Hamilton, of Texas, led the other side. On the side of Hamilton were arrayed Mr. Griffin, of Alabama; Captain Bryant, of Georgia; Mr. Hill, of Virginia; Mr. Durant, of Louisiana; and Dr. Boyce, of the District of Columbia.

The Hon. A. H. Jones, of North Carolina, and Colonel O. H. Hart, of Florida, whose final action had previously been involved in some doubt, by this time were understood to be against placing the ballot in the hands of the negro. All the other members of the Committee, nine in number, were on the same side of the question, and determined upon yielding nothing to their adversaries. After the matters before the Committee had received a rather stormy discussion, Governor Hamilton and Mr. Griffin, finding that it was utterly impossible for them to agree with the majority, bundled up their papers and left the committee-room at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Governor Hamilton then commenced the preparation of a report embodying the views of the minority, while the majority were left to perfect their own resolutions as best suited themselves.

It is barely possible that the tide may yet turn in favor of negro suffrage, but with the present odds against it, its defeat in the Convention is assured, whether the vote is taken by States, by Congressional districts, or by delegates.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF TO-DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 10·40 A. M., with ex-Attorney-General Speed, the President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. Nadal, Chaplain of the Convention, delivered the following

Prayer.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we are Thy people and the sheep of Thy pasturage. Thou art the Ruler of the universe, as Thou art the Creator of all things. We magnify Thy greatness for Thy goodness towards the children of men. We are here gathered to deliberate upon the affairs of the nation, and now we need special Divine guidance. Lead us with wisdom from on high, full of goodness and mercy. We bless Thee that we who were not a people have been made a people, and a great people. We thank Thee, especially, for the history which we have been enabled to make in the past two years. We thank Thee that the Rebellion has been, and low in the dust, and pray there it may remain. We pray Thee that the President of the United States may be blessed with Thy spirit, and be led into harmony with the loyal men of the nation.

We ask Thy blessing upon the thousands who have had their beloved massacred in the bloody contest. We now, O Lord, commit our nation into Thy hands; we pray that the victories won may not be lost by legislative acts; we pray Thee to reward abundantly with great prosperity all who have suffered among the rocks of the mountains, forced into hiding by the strong hand of Rebel power; we pray Thy blessing upon our deliberations, in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Communications from Various Sources Read.

A communication was presented from the Continental Hotel, signed by Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, cordially sympathizing with the Convention in its great work.

A communication from Syracuse, N. Y., sympathizing with the Convention in its having a new persecution, by Andrew Johnson's policy being substituted for the Rebellion of the Southern States.

Committees Appointed.

A committee of five was appointed to meet the contingent expenses of the Convention.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to draft an address to the Southern people was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bingham, of Alabama, moved that the United States having, it is alleged been defrauded of the value of cotton seizures, with the knowledge, it is said, of the former Secretary of the Treasury, an investigation be demanded.

The resolution was referred.

Response to the City's Welcome.

General Hammond, Chairman of the committee to return thanks to the city of Philadelphia for the reception tendered, declared the resolutions of welcome are worthy of this great city and loyal people, than which no higher praise could be given. It was worthy of the city that, throughout the entire war, had given its treasures and its people by thousands to carry on the war.

The Committee tendered the heartfelt thanks of the Convention to the municipal authorities for the honors done them.

Mr. C. W. Butts, of Virginia, moved that the votes upon resolutions should be taken by States, according to its apportionment in the House of Representatives.

Hon. John Minor Botts, temporary Chairman, suggested that the address to be presented should be read, and if no objection existed it should be adopted unanimously. If any objection occurred, the voting thereupon should be suspended until the manner of adoption was agreed upon.

This statement gave great satisfaction to the delegates of the Convention.

Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Address and author of the address, then said:—

"I herewith present the address adopted unanimously by the Committee on Address." (Applause.)

Mr. Creswell, at the request of the Chairman, then ascended the platform and proceeded to read the following address, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by the most vociferous applause:—

THE APPEAL

Of the Loyal Men of the South to their Fellow-Citizens of the United States.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of Rebellion, and the direct horrors of civil war.

Here on the spot where freedom was proffered and pledged by the fathers of the Republic we implore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the Rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle—thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country, and to intrench themselves in the official fortifications of the Government.

Others have narrated the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us, we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest of arms had been decided against us; for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes.

Unexpected perfidy in the highest place of the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has exhilarated the almost extinguished rage of the ocean conspirators; and now the Rebels who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves.

Where we expected a benefactor we find a prosecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and unmake traitors.

Our last hope, under God, is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis.

The best statement of our case is the appalling, yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record proclaims his purpose to clothe our millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

Our wrongs bear alike upon all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black.

We can remain as we are only as inferiors and victims.

We may fly from our homes; but we should dear to trust our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to right those who had bravely resisted them in the good work.

Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that since Andrew Johnson animated with his early sympathizers and our constant enemies his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the Present and the certain confirmation of the Future, invite and command us to declare:—

That after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots.

That, after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practised upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule.

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason in the South, he has removed the proved and trusted patriot, and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, although we who have fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed Rebels substituted.

That every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865 has been ostracized.

That he has corrupted the local Courts by offering premiums for defiance of the laws of Congress and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason.

That, while refusing to punish one single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment.

That he has pardoned some of the worst of the Rebel criminals, North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity.

That, while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization; and that while declaring that it was a crime of unnecessary expenditure in the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without a parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the Government.

That, while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral, and political.

It has emboldened returned Rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands.

It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men, and sworn to enforce the laws against returned Rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authors of the Rebellion.

It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South, has erected formidable barriers against free and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and the West.

It has allowed the Rebel soldiery to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God.

That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis, and the still more appalling massacre at New Orleans was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable crimes and cruelties. As he provoked, so he justifies and applauds them.

Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men.

No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and Constitutional law is more revolting, than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon the unoffending and innocent freedmen.

The imitated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintain a government erected by himself against his and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by plotting with the most despotic power the impenitent and revengeful Rebels of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson, in the states of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, Democratic and Republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the oligarchical enemies of free constitutional government; and by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great charter of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth, and prosperity.

In the remaining ten States, the seeds of oligarchy planted in the Constitution by its slavery features having grown to be a monster power, Recognition Servant, from the reluctant framers of that great instrument enabled these States to intrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of State rights and sheltered by a claim of constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, presumed to the American Government the alternative of oligarchy with slavery; or, democratic republican governments without slavery.

A lorbearing Government, bowing to a supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternative.

The hand of the Government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of governmental support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history, for eighty years is replete with unparalleled "injuries and usurpations." It developed only the agricultural localities—geographically distinct from the free labor localities, and less than one third the whole—with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as *chattels*, yet made them the basis of unjust representative power for themselves in Federal and State Governments to maintain their enslavement.

It excludes millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world. Forced them to remain inactive and unproductive, on the mineral, manufacturing, and lumber localities—comprising two thirds of the whole South, in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth—simply because these localities were agricultural only to poor Far slave labor.

Condemned them to agriculture, on this unagricultural territory, and consigned them to swallow ignorance and poverty—by denying capital and strangling energies.

It repelled the capital, energy, will, and skill of the free States from the free-labor localities by unmitigated intolerance and proscription—thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against Democrats.

Statute books crossed under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies; aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary.

It annulled the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the press.

It degraded citizens of the other States of the "privileges and immunities" in these States, an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens, and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves.

Alarmed at the progress of democracy, in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war.

The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—forced loans, impressments, conscriptions with bloodhound and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had long since laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons, to support children and grandchildren, reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood, forced into an unholy war with those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in Rebel bastiles; banishment from homes and hearthstones are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors.

But Democracy, North and South combined, defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African slavery by name only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased—soon as the clang of arms was hushed—they raise the cry of "immediate admission," and with the watchword seek to organize under new forms, a contest to perpetuate their unbridled sway.

They rehabilitate their sweeping control of all local and State organizations. The Federal Executive, easily seduced yields a willing obedience to his old masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen an endorsement of their wicked designs.

Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of slavery, they are contriving to continue its detestable power, by legislative acts against pretended vagrants. They know that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant sword scene in the great revolutionary drama.

Proscriptive public sentiment holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threatenings and slaughter against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal rights and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people.

To still the voice of liberty—dangerous alone to tyrants—midnight conflagrations, assassinations and murders in open day, are called to their aid. A reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty a sound silent in the presence of treason or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a Convention at Philadelphia, for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these States, determined that liberty when endangered shall find a safe resource, and that the Government of the people, by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth." We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of true Republican States; to seek to relume thirty six stars on the old flag.

We are here to see that ten of those stars are not *ensanguined* paling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering ones, sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model republic!—fitting memorials of the glorious banner of freedom.

Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the Thirty ninth Congress and in the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress.

While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the Rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people; and therefore we appeal to it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and West to make it their watchword in the coming elections.

The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success. However little the verdict of the ballot box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers he has encouraged will recognize the verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the Rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempted to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged and Christian philanthropy.

GEORGE W. PASCHAL, of Texas, Chairman.
R. O. SIDNEY of Mississippi.
JOHN H. ATKINSON, of West Virginia.
JOHN A. ALDERDICE, of Delaware.
A. W. HAWKINS, of Tennessee.
SAMUEL KNOX, of Missouri.
WRIGHT R FISH of Louisiana.
MILTON J. SAFFOLD of Alabama.
PHILIP FRASER, of Florida.
D. R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina.
D. C. FORNEY of District of Columbia.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL of Maryland.
G. W. ASHBURN, of Georgia.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

THE GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

"Dexter" the Winner in Three Straight Heats—His Owner Shot Dead by His Mistress.

CHICAGO, September 5.—The great trotting match for a purse of $4000 to best horse and $1000 to second best, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, came off at Driving Park this afternoon, and was witnessed by at least 6000 people.

Major-General Meade made his appearance upon the judges' stand, and was vociferously cheered, a compliment that was acknowledged by the General in a brief and very clever speech.

The attendance would undoubtedly have been much larger but for the fact that George Trussell, principal owner of Dexter, was shot dead by his mistress last night, and a rumor had been rife that the race would be postponed.

Butler had been entered for this race, but was withdrawn for the purpose of reserving his strength for next Saturday, when Dexter, Patchen, Jr., and himself will go to saddle for a liberal purse; amount not yet announced.

Yesterday's rain left the track a trifle heavy, certainly not more than two or three seconds slower.

Patchen drew the pole, and an even start was effected on the first trial. At the quarter pole Dexter went off his feet, and Patchen put two good lengths between them.

Dexter instantly recovered himself, and made a beautiful burst, lapping Patchen at the second quarter, putting in at the last quarter, and coming in at the score three lengths ahead. Time, 2·30½.

The spectators hissed when the time was announced, being greatly disappointed. In the second heat Dexter took the lead, and kept it all the way around, making a splendid dash during the home stretch, and coming in a dozen lengths ahead of Patchen. Time, 1·24½.

The third heat was much like the second. Dexter, a length behind at the start, quickly passed Patchen, and came in eight lengths ahead. Time, 2·28.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—John Colwin was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon William Judd, a mere child.

George Kutz, John Schuler, Gottlieb Young, and Christopher White were charged with committing an assault and battery upon Antonie Kemmert.

It was a row that occurred between the members of a German society, called the "Night Templars." The hall in which this society met was owned by Kemmert, below was a lager beer saloon, kept by the same man, from which the society was supplied with drink. It seems that the Secretary and some other members engaged another hall on Third and Brown streets, without reporting to the President. On the night of the 3d of July they went to the hall in which the Society had met, and proceeded to pull down the property for removal. The President objected and interfered. A fight ensued, in which the President was hurt and the property abused.

The defendants were also charged with larceny in attempting to take away the property, and of malicious mischief in breaking it. On trial.

—The Glasgow authorities propose to expend £1,250,000 in buying up the worst parts of the city and improving it.

THIRD EDITION

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS

IN MEMORIAM.

MONUMENT TO THE "LITTLE GIANT"

Laying the Corner-Stone.

A GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

Masonic Knights Templar and Chicago Zouaves.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS CABINET PRESENT.

The Ceremonies To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

First Despatch.

CHICAGO, September 6.—At an early hour this morning our streets were alive with people seeking positions to witness the parade. The civic and military bodies are forming here and there, and bands are playing in all directions. The street in front of the Sherman House is crowded with people, all anxious to get a glimpse of the President and party.

At the reception last night at the Sherman House, when Grant was introduced the enthusiasm was unbounded, and Farragut met with the same honors. The crowd in front of the hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated, was fully equal to that in front of the Continental, when Mr. Johnson addressed the citizens of Philadelphia. The noise and excitement were so great last night that the speakers could not be heard. Many persons were injured in the crowd, and any number of women fainted. The Knights Templar of the Free Masons, dressed in full suits of black, with three cornered military caps, and white feathers, and white leather bands and belts, are the observed of all observers this morning, and will, with the Chicago Zouaves, be the feature of the procession. Thousands are wending their way to College Grove to secure places to witness the corner stone laying.

The following-named gentlemen (Committee of Reception), accompany the President and Cabinet to College Grove Cemetery:—

Richard J. Oglesby, Governor; William Bross, Lieutenant-Governor; Lyman Trumbull, U. S. Senator; Richard Yates, U. S Senator; John Wentworth, M. C., E. B. Washburne, M. C., E. C. Ingersoll, M. C., H. P. H. Bromwell, M. C., L. W. Ross, M. C., S. S. Marshall, M. C., A. J. Kuykendall, M. C., J. F. Farnsworth, M. C., A. C. Harding, M. C., W. J. Cook, M. C., S. M. Cullom, M. C., Anthony Thornton, M. C., A. C. Hesing, P. H. Smith, Esq., D. L. Munn, Charles Randolph, Clinton Briggs, Henry Greene, Esq., General Osborn, Judge Thomas Drummond, J. H. Woodworth, C. N. Holden, E. B. McCagg, Esq., W. H. Brown, John Baker, M. C. Mouton, M. C., Hon Leonard Swett, Hon. T. N. Arnold, L. D. Boone, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, J. C. Dore, Judge E. Van Buren, M. C. Stearns, M. D. Ogden, Esq., E. D. Taylor, Esq., D. Kreigh, H. D. Colvin, Hon. J. B. Rice, General Maun.

Trustees of Douglas Monument Association—Prof. J. C. Burroughs, Hon Julian Ramsey, J. R. Jones, Hon. F. C. Sherman, C. G. Wicker, Colonel R. M. Hough.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

A Prussian Army for the Rhine Frontier—The Hesse-Darmstadt Peace Treaty and Prussian Gain—Italy and Austria in Peaceful Conference—The Reinforcements for Canada—The Markets and Marine Reports, Etc. Etc. Etc.

ENGLAND.

Troops for Canada with Improved Arms.

LONDON, September 4.—The British troops which have been ordered as reinforcements to the army in Canada are to be armed with breech-loading rifles.

PRUSSIA.

An Army for the Rhine Frontier.

BERLIN, September 4.—A Prussian army corps, numbering sixty thousand men, has been ordered to the Rhine frontier.

Wanting the "Dunderberg."

The Prussian Government, I am informed, is already in treaty for the purchase of the American iron-clad war-vessel, the *Dunderberg*, now being completed at New York.

Peace with Hesse-Darmstadt.

Prussia signed a treaty of peace with Hesse-Darmstadt on the 3d of September. The Government has secured the cession of some of the northern portion of Hesse. Hesse has also to pay three millions of florins as war expenses.

Homburg to Prussia.

The town of Homburg, in the province of Upper Hesse, situate on the river Ohm, northeast from Giessen, is also given to Prussia by the Hesse-Darmstadt treaty.

Ministerial Changes.

Baron Werther is named Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Prussia.

Count Gothez, Prussian Envoy in Paris, is to represent King William at the Court of Vienna.

AUSTRIA.

Change of Minister in Paris.

VIENNA, September 4.—Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister at the Court of France, has been recalled. His successor has not been named yet.

ITALY.

An Italo-Austrian Conference.

LONDON, September 5—Evening.—The first official conference for the establishment of peace between Italy and Austria was held at Vienna on the 3d inst. The draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed, and the arrangements for the transfer of Venetia between Austria and France to Italy, and the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, are in progress.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, September 5—Evening.—Consols were quoted at the close at 89¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The closing prices for American securities are as follows:—United States Five-twenties 73. Erie Railway shares, 46½. Illinois Central shares, 79½.

LIVERPOOL, September 5—Evening.—The cotton market is dull, and prices have declined a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day were 8000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted 13d. per pound.

The breadstuffs market is firmer.

The tallow market is active, but prices are without change.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 5.—There were two new cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 P. M. to-day, and no death. A fire occurred this evening at the house of Orr & Brothers. The stock, consisting mostly of liquors, is a total loss. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings occupied by Wing & Co., grocers, and to the stables of the Nashville Transfer Company, both of which were destroyed. The entire loss is $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 6.—The Union Worsted Works, formerly known as Schroder's print works, in Smithfield, five miles from this city, were destroyed by fire early this morning. They were owned by William F. and Frederick C. Sayles. The loss is $140,000, with an insurance of $80,000. The fire was caused by the ignition of some naptha.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, September 6.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city has endorsed the nominations for State officers made yesterday by the National Union Convention, and has recommended the Democracy of Michigan to co-operate with the supporters of said National ticket.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, September 6.—The steamer *Regulator*, while going out of the harbor last night, ran on a rock near Portland Light. She returned to-day, half full of water.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, September 6, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was rather more doing. New 5-20s sold at 108½, a decline of ½; 6s of 1881 at 111¾, a slight decline; 10-40s at 98¾, no change; and 7·30s at 105⅞@106⅛ for June and August, a decline of ¼. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 99¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 56¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; and Pennsylvania Railroad 57¾, no change; 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 64¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; 45½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 54. 88¼ was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 68 for West Philadelphia; 18½ for Hestonville; 27¼ for Girard College; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Union sold at 65. 226 was bid for North America; 96½ for Seventh National; 55 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 55 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; 31¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 41¼ for Consolidation; 55 for Commonwealth; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central.

Canal shares were also firmly held. Delaware Division sold at 57, an advance of ¼, and Lehigh Navigation at 60, no change. 28¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 36¼ for preferred do., 118 for Morris Canal preferred, and 13¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 146½; 12 M., 145½; 1 P. M., 145½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$500 US 5-20s 65 coup	108¼	100 sh Reading	s30 56⅝
$850 U.S 7 30s Aug	106	100 sh do	s30 56⅝
$2000 U S 10-40s coup	98½	200 sh do	ots s30.56⅝
$8000 do	98¼	3 sh Ches & Wal R	54
$3000 US 6s '81 reg	111¾	57 sh do	lots b5 54
$1000 City 6s new	99	200 sh Ches Val. R.	2¼
$800 do	lots 99	7 sh Bk Penn Township	55
200 sh Del Div.	lots 57	20 sh Union Bk	65
103 sh Pa R	lots 57¼	5 sh Darby R R	12

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	145¾	146¼
American Silver, 4s and 5s	139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	14¾	..
" " July, 1864	14	..
" " August, 1864	13¾	..
" " October, 1864	12	..
" " Dec., 1864	11¾	..
" " May, 1865	9	..
" " August, 1865	8	..
" " Sept., 1865	7¾	..
" " October, 1865	7¾	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, September 6.—There is more doing in Seeds, and several lots of Cloverseed sold at $6 50@7 50. 1500 bush. Flaxseed brought $3 90, an advance of 10 cents ₹ bush. There is more demand for Timothy, and 600 bush. sold at $3 50@4.

There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 4 is still held at $35 ₹ ton.

Cotton is rather quiet. Small sales of middling Uplands at 33 cents, and New Orleans at 35@35½ cents.

The Flour Market is dull there being no demand except for the supply of the home consumers. About 600 barrels changed hands chiefly North western extra family at $11@12·50; and Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·50@13 50 including some fancy at $14@16. Rye Flour is inactive, with small sales at $5 75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and prices are drooping. Small sales of red at $2 70@2 80, and 100 bush. spring at $2 30; white ranges from $2·90@3. Rye is dull at $1 for Western and $1 10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, but at a decline. Sales of 5000 bush. mixed Western at 88@90c., and yellow at 91c. Oats are dull at 60@60c.

Whisky is dull and lower. Small sales of Pennsylvania bbl, 24, 500 bbls, Ohio at $2 36.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Theology.

From the Tribune.

In a certain sense of the word, the President of the United States seems to be a remarkably theological character. Whoever reads his Philadelphia oration will be struck by the number of his allusions to the Creator, *e. g.*:—

1. "I trust in God that war will not return again."
2. "I trust in God that the day is distant when man shall be again set upon his brother."
3. "In the name of God raise his hand against the throat of his fellow-brother."
4. "I trust in God that the day is distant when this land is again to be drenched in a brother's blood."
5. "Thank God the baleful planet of war has been chased away."
6. "God being willing, this Union shall be restored."

As a matter of taste, it would be superfluous to criticize these pious repetitions, propriety and refinement not being exactly the qualities which we have a right to anticipate in the President's elocutionary struggles—being qualities, in fact, which he does not well understand, and, so far as he is capable of understanding them, holds in top-lofty contempt. But when a man outside of a prayer-meeting promiscuously flings about the sacred name, he is usually put into the category of profane swearers, and is furthermore supposed to be in a passion. If we were to judge him by his speeches, the President exists in a condition of chronic explosion. He carries about the wrath of Achilles packed in his manly chest, and whenever he encounters twenty citizens and a brass band he begins forthwith to indulge in what, if he were of the other sex, and a dealer in fish, we should certainly be forced to call scolding. Hence the Deistical pleonasms and expletives above cited. You can have the same in Fulton Market any fine morning when you feel bold enough to tell some sprightly young butcher that his meat has advanced to an odorous stage of antiquity. You can have the same when, upon the crowded piers, the loud-voiced hackmen contend for the trunks of luckless travelers. When these energetic gentlemen clamorously appeal to Heaven, the attendant policeman takes it for granted that they are seeking to swindle somebody. Of course the President of the United States should be quite beyond the credit of such an imputation.

We are far from wishing to do the President injustice, and it is possible that these expressions indicate a sudden access of piety which will do his Excellency no harm. At the same time we can but advise him to be a little more economical in his adjurations, partly because repetition injures the effect, and partly because if he pepper his speeches so highly in the beginning, and goes on getting more and more excited, he will not be able to do justice to his feelings by the time he reaches Chicago, unless he is ready to rival the army in Flanders. We know that he will take our admonition kindly; but if he should not, we have no desire for an office, and can calmly meet his displeasure.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention—Real and Bogus Heroes.

From the Herald.

On Monday evening as those of our citizens who reside in the vicinity of Union square were enjoying the cool breeze and smoking their post-prandial cigars, their attention was attracted by a display of fireworks and the booming of cannon. Curious to ascertain the cause of this disturbance they went towards the square and there found a brass band and a big bass drum, playing away in that popular and exhilarating style so familiar to those who frequented circuses in their boyhood. The persons who were drawn to the spot by these devices, inquired of each other what it all meant; but nobody could give them the information. Some thought a balloon ascension was to occur, others that an itinerant mountebank was about to perform, and others still that some enterprising dealer had taken this means of advertising his bitters, his patent medicines or his ready-made clothing. At last, however, a poster was discovered announcing that the affair was a grand mass meeting of soldiers and sailors, to elect delegates to the Cleveland Convention; and so our citizens, having quietly walked about, smoked their cigars, and listened to the music, as quietly returned to their homes when the speaking began. The newspaper reporters good-naturedly or satirically write of the numerous audience assembled and of the enthusiasm displayed. In point of fact the meeting was a fizzle, as all gatherings under similar auspices must be. The call was addressed to soldiers and sailors, and the cause is one which soldiers and sailors support; but, although the evening was clear and beautiful, and the fireworks lit up the square, no soldiers and sailors could be seen. These brave fellows have more shrewd common sense than the managers of this meeting give them credit for. They are not going to turn out and hurrah whenever any politician chooses to call for them. They know that the management of this meeting had fallen into the hands of some of those military politicians or political soldiers whom, above all others, they most detest. The Cleveland Convention is very well, although it would be better if the repentent Rebels were admitted to a share in its deliberations; but these preliminary gatherings will all be failures unless they are intrusted to the real soldiers and sailors—those who fought during the war and earned for themselves an honorable fame. There are no characters more contemptible than those bogus military men who never saw a battle, who constantly flourish a title to which they have only a political claim, and who won their promotion, not by service in the field, but by playing the sycophant to some official in the War Department. These fellows are despised by all true soldiers, and laughed at by civilians. They are the men who try to make political capital out of their brass buttons, and no movement engineered by them can be either respectable or successful.

We want to see a soldiers' and sailors' convention headed by Grant and Farragut, Sherman and Porter, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock, and other such heroes. The delegates to it ought to be men of the same practical character, so that the mere mention of their names will be argument enough as to their patriotism and their wisdom. These delegates should be elected, not by a chance crowd collected by beating a drum and lighting a bonfire, but by the rank and file of the great Union army, no man being allowed to vote unless he can produce his military papers. Among the delegates elected on Monday evening there are some good names. The remarks which we have made do not refer to them. On the contrary, these gentlemen will be the first to agree with us in the justice of our observations.

They know as well as we do, that if the Cleveland Convention is to effect anything for the Union cause it must be carefully weeded of the bogus and buncombe heroes who are already preparing to use it to manufacture political capital and secure fat offices for their precious selves. The professional politicians were wise enough in their day and generation to exclude from their conventions weak and obnoxious individuals whose presence and prattle would injure the cause. We hope to find the soldiers and sailors at least equally discreet. But if matters are to take the direction indicated by the meeting on Monday evening, then it will be better for the soldiers and sailors to give up the idea of a convention altogether, and leave the politicians to conduct the campaign without any of those blunders which, at this crisis, are worse than crimes.

Parson Brownlow's Philadelphia Convention.

From the World.

Governor Brownlow is the best known Southern delegate to the so-called "Southern Loyalists' Convention." He is the very incarnation of its spirit; the very Bismark of it. What other Southern member of this piebald gathering is entitled to contest the pre-eminence of this reverend old bully? Not Jack Hamilton; for Parson Brownlow has been conspicuous for many years, while Hamilton is a mushroom of yesterday. He has less brains than Brownlow; he has no constituency, while Brownlow has; no official position, while Brownlow is the Governor of an important State, and has increased his influence and standing by securing a pretended ratification by his Legislature of the Rump's Constitutional amendment, and the admission of Tennessee to her federal privileges. Moreover, he has boarded the President in his home. Parson Brownlow as clearly overtops all the Southern members of this Convention as Thad. Stevens does the Northern radicals. The real spirit of the Convention is therefore truly exhibited in the following extract from Brownlow's recent address to his constituents in Tennessee:—

"If another war shall be forced upon the country, the loyal masses, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the people of this great nation, intend that it shall be no child's play. They will, as they ought to do, make the entire Southern Confederacy, as God found the earth when he commenced the work of creation, 'without form and void.' They will not, and ought not, leave a Rebel fence rail, out-house, or dwelling in the eleven seceded States. And as for the Rebel population, let them be exterminated. And when the war is wound up, which should be done rapidly, and with swift destruction, let the lands be resurveyed and sold out to pay the expenses of the war, and settled only by a people who will respect the Stars and Stripes."

This shocking exhibition of fiendishness and ferocity is in perfect keeping with the character of this reverend and ribald Brownlow: it is also of a piece with the diabolical confiscation schemes of Thad. Stevens, the arch leader of the radicals in the North. It is true that the whole body of radicals are not yet kindled to this pitch of demoniacal fervor; but, under such leaders, we know not how soon they may be. When firebrands are flung into a lumber yard, every board is not immediately in a blaze; it takes time for the fire to spread. Up mount the flames, if a fresh breeze suddenly happens to blow. And so the peace of the country is at the mercy of accident. A riot in a city, such as a set of brutal rowdies in every large city are at all times ready for; an assassination, such as some murderous hand may any day commit, would cause General Butler to repeat his cry to "March!" and precipitate these infuriated and reckless radicals into a career of violence.

The radical movement is not under the control of judicious men, and no good can come of it. Parson Brownlow, Thaddeus Stevens, General Butler, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and the men of a like stamp who lead the radical party, may possess talents; but there is not a man in the whole list that has ever been reputed to possess a well-balanced mind. Such talents as they have are talents for agitation, talents for invective and vituperation, talents not for calming dangerous passions, but for lashing them into frenzy. They are men on whom the mantle of old John Brown has descended, who is their patron saint, and whose "soul is marching on" in the bodies of these his insurrectionary successors. It is evident that men of this class will never give us peace; evident that unless they are sternly frowned down by the people they will stir up tumults and bring back an era of hideous violence and bloodshed.

Who Jack Hamilton Is.

From the World.

Every one knows that "piler up of blasphemous adjectives," Parson Brownlow, but that other shining light of the bogus loyal Southerners, Jack Hamilton, is not so well known. We give a memorable act of his public career for the especial benefit of his present party friends:—

"At a meeting of the citizens of Travis county, assembled on the 16th of June, in the city of Austin, to express their approbation of the late spirited conduct of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, the Hon. A. J. Hamilton was called to the chair, and A. J. Lott appointed Secretary.

"On motion of William Byrd, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:—

"*Whereas*, We have learned with sincere pleasure of the prompt and merited castigation inflicted by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina upon the person of Sumner; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. Preston S. Brooks is entitled to the earnest thanks of the whole South for the energy and hearty will with which he struck down her infamous enemy, on the spot where the honorable ruffian poured forth, for four consecutive hours, unmerited abuse of her institutions and favorite sons.

"*Resolved*, That in testimony of our appreciation of the patriotic conduct of Colonel Brooks, we will present to him a cane made of the toughest wood that grows on the soil of Texas, and which, therefore, with manifest propriety, should be applied with the full force of a stout Southern arm upon the backs of our hypocritical and slanderous enemies.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to carry out the objects of the preceding resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Austin city papers.

"A. J. HAMILTON, Chairman.

"A. J. LOTT, Secretary."

It happens, curiously enough, that the then "hypocritical and slanderous enemies" of the South, whom he was then willing to whip with the full force of his arm, are his present friends and backers.

Here is another episode in Hamilton's career, which we find in the Houston *Journal*:—

"CENTREVILLE, Leon County, August 19.—Editors *Journal*:—Seeing that you have been performing a labor of love for the redoutable and Provisional Governor, Jack Hamilton, in justice to him and the country, every fact and incident tending to illustrate his eventful career should be placed before the public. If you will communicate with Mr. Webb Kidd, Senior, who was late a resident of this county, but now resides near Eutaw, in Robertson county, he can furnish you an interesting chapter, tending to illustrate the ruling passion of the hero's career. Mr. Kidd knew Hamilton in his incipiency in North Alabama. They both resided, I believe, in the same county. Mr. Kidd employed him as agent to sell a tract of land. Hamilton sold it, embezzled the money, and decamped to Texas. It was the money that paid the hero's way to the Lone Star state. Mr. Kidd informs me that he has never been able to get a cent of his money. Mr. Kidd is a reliable man, and will give you, should you desire it, the details of this transaction, besides various other circumstances of an interesting nature, tending to show up the achievements of the giant in his younger days, all of which will be instructive and necessary to the truth of history."

The Philadelphia Convention—August 14, 1866—"Divide and Conquer!"

From the Soldiers' Friend for September.

The absolutists and aristocrats of Europe, having witnessed the growth and development of the American Union becoming jealous of its power, desired its overthrow. To check the progress of the country, and to arrest its career, it was necessary to divide it, in order that it might be conquered by internal dissensions. Hence, the influence and intrigues of foreign ideas in American politics and legislation which contributed so much to the ultimate rupture.

When the traitors of the South had determined upon secession and war, their avowed policy was to promote dissensions in the loyal States, and by all the artifices of diplomacy, the agencies of partisan machinery, secret organizations, and violent outbreaks, to distract the North. The South being said to be a "unit" in rebellion, a "divided North" would enable the former to realize the truth of the maxim, "Divide and conquer."

The war has ceased. The appeal must be made again to the forum, and to the judgment of the people, and two parties stand opposed to each other. One, the reactionist party of secession, treason, and its sympathies; the other, the party of Union, progress, and freedom. The theory of the reactionists now is to destroy the Union party, under the plea that it is "radical." To conserve slavery the South fought a long and bloody war to destroy the Union. They now seek to destroy the Union party. The maxim is, "Divide and conquer." Men who declare that they are "conquered but not subdued"—"overpowered but not subjugated"—that "they will gain by the ballot what they failed to gain by the bullet," are not qualified to take seats in Congress to legislate for the interests of the American republic. Muzzled traitors are not Union men. We need the aid and co-operation of men who are loyal and true to their country because they love it, and not because the blood-stained sword has been shivered to pieces in their insane grasp. Let every lover of the Union beware of men who would "divide and conquer." The restoration of this party to power will be a fatal blow to our peace and progress.

The war was forced upon the country by the enemies of free labor in the American Union. The free-trade leaders of South Carolina, who hold the doctrine that "capital should own labor," and, as Senator Hammond declared that "the workingmen of the North are white slaves," determined to crush out the democratic free-labor force of the country, reduce the white workingmen to the level of slaves, and then, as Senator Toombs announced, "slavery would cease by the general prostration of all labor."

These free-traders in commerce, politics, patriotism, and blood, diverted the workingmen of the Union from their peaceful pursuits, and drove them into war and carnage. Workshops were destroyed to build fortifications; factories were closed, and turned into hospitals for the sick and mangled victims of the field; warehouses were turned into bastiles and prisons for loyal soldiers, and thousand of millions of dollars have been consumed by the destructives who believe in cheap labor, cheap men, and cheap patriotism. These free-traders of the South have attempted to destroy the productive power of the free-labor forces of the country, and laid it waste that they might build a centralized Government upon the ruins. By their commercial policy they exhaust the soil, exhaust the productive forces, material and industrial, and exhaust the circulating medium. A nation that produces one hundred millions of dollars a year of the precious metals, and uses an irredeemable paper currency at a premium of fifty per cent., shows that its legislators have been recreant or incompetent to their task.

The progress of American society depends upon the proper development of all the resources of our enlightened civilization. The equalization of God's bounties to all the people—the democratic distribution of equal rights, privileges, and opportunities, in labor and education, and civil and religious immunities. These constitute the highest economy of the nation.

We welcome the aid and friendship of the true men of the South, and of the great masses who were coerced and betrayed into rebellion by the crushing power of the conspirators against democratic institutions. We rejoice that the time is coming when the people will be informed of the truth; and we hail the time when our land shall rejoice in homogeneous political institutions, industrial harmony, social concord, and moral unity.

Speculators and free-traders in the politics of the last twenty years have "crushed out" the discussion of the splendid questions of political and social economy which so deeply affect the destiny of the republic. Any new party which hopes to appeal to the masses of the workingmen of the country, must make a declaration of its purposes in regard to their interests. The democratic free labor force of the country has been compelled for four years to expend its energy in bloodshed. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen are now suffering with shattered constitutions, crippled limbs, and armless sleeves. These men are entitled to receive something better than a Congressional blunder or an empty plaudit, and any party that has not the honesty, the courage, or the patriotism to place itself on the side of free labor, and the protection of all its interests, in every part of the republic, and for all classes of the people, is not worthy of the hour or the cause. With the broad platform of *Free Labor*, in all the grandeur and power of its development, with education universal, rights equal, and justice for all, the nation can march on in the splendor of a brighter day and a purer freedom than of old.

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We call the attention of merchants visiting this market also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *pro rata*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 9 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the above said instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Monday the 3d of September, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, viz:—

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH Jr., Esq. was unanimously re-elected President

9 4 4t WILLIAM G. CROWELL Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant.

9 4 6t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1866.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.

City Loans maturing January 1 1866, will be paid on presentation at this office with accumulated interest. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 226 LOCK street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866 at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting. A. B. ALMAN,

8 25 5t Secretary.

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Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

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AN IMMENSE TORCHLICHT PROCESSION.

BROAD STREET IN A BLAZE.

Eloquent Addresses by Major-General B. F. Butler, Senator Harlan, Hon. John Minor Botts, Senator Yates, General Schenck, Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Morton McMichael, Etc. Etc. Etc.

THE MAIN STAND.

Speech of Mayor McMichael.

At the main stand, in front of the League House, Mayor McMichael presided, with the following list of Vice-Presidents:—Isaac Hazlehurst, Edward C. Knight, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Daniel Smith, Jr., Colonel William B. Tuomas, Frederick Fraley, Saunders Lewis, Colonel John W. Forney, Samuel J. Reeves, George N. Tatham, E. W. Clark, Samuel S. White, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel C. Morton, Wayne McVeagh, Samuel V. Merrick, Christopher J. Hoffman, Charles E. Smith, A. H. Franciscus, George Bullock, Alfred D. Jessup, Daniel Dougherty, William Sellers, William M. Cramp David S. Brown, Stephen Colwell, Joseph R. Lundall, Colonel Barton H. Jenks, Edward Roberts, Arthur G. Coffin, William C. Kent, Henry C. Carey, Samuel H. Perkins, Edward Trotter, M. W. Baldwin, Arad Barrows, Lindley Smyth.

Charles Gibbons, Esq., in calling the meeting to order, said that the delegates from the South were present to-night to greet their brethren of the North.

Mayor McMichael was then called to the Chair, and in taking his place, he commenced his speech with the remark "I am here!" This was received with shouts of laughter. When this had died away, Mr. McMichael stated that he was not aware of the "point" he had made, but he intended to say "Here I am." As an organ of the Union League, he bid the true and tried men of the South "Welcome to our homes and hospitality," and to say to them that we will lend them our hearty co-operation. (Cheers.) In the issue now made up between Congress and the Executive, no right-minded man can hesitate what to do. And on the second Tuesday in October the people of Pennsylvania will, by their ballots, as did the people of Vermont yesterday, show that they are determined to maintain the principles for which they have fought. (Cheers.)

Speech of General Butler.

General Butler began his brief remarks by referring to the distracted state of the country, in consequence of the determined efforts made by Mr. Johnson to frustrate the legislation of Congress. He then turned to the late massacre of New Orleans, and added:

I ask my friends in Louisiana to say if their female friends could not walk the length of New Orleans unharmed during my administration! (Cheers.) Compare this with the nine months that that city has been governed according to Mr. Johnson's policy! Under Mr. Lincoln's administration a convention was held, and adjourned to meet again at the call of its President. It met to discuss what amendment to the constitution of Louisiana was necessary—to consider the question of universal suffrage. Writs of election were issued. No man can doubt that the convention had a right to meet. It intended simply to meet and wait for the returns of the new election. Mayor Monroe had served for a time in one of the prisons of the government, but was pardoned by the President.

At a given signal his police opened an indiscriminate fire upon the hall of that Convention, and what was the result? A clergyman of blameless life, who had gone from his home to instruct the ignorant, was opening the Convention with prayer when the shots were fired. Seeing that there was no safety for him there, he tied his white handkerchief to a cane, over the symbol of liberty, and went down the steps toward the police. He was shot down, and then pounded to pieces by the cowardly assassins employed by Mayor Monroe.

Still went up that pure cry, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." We had hoped that the blood of the lamented Lincoln was enough for these butchers; but they required more. The hecatomb of New Orleans was still required. The man who tore down the flag at first in New Orleans should have met the death he courted and deserved. (Cheers.) It was against him that Gen. Dix issued his celebrated order. That same man is now an officeholder in New Orleans.

Which policy do you desire—that of the President, or that of the Congress of the United States? This is no question of party, and whoever makes it so does a wrong to his God and to his conscience. (Cheers.) It is a question that appeals to every man in the country irrespective of party. It is the cause for which the army and navy fought. Your blood was spilled in vain if this policy is all that can come out of it.

But it will not be. We shall persevere until we have perfect justice and equality before the law for all, and the American flag will need no white banner over it to render it respected. (Deafening cheers.) And now, with grateful thanks for this most grateful greeting, I will bid you good night.

Speech of Senator Harlan.

Amid loud cheers, Mr. McMichael then introduced a gentleman who, for the sake of principle, had resigned a seat in the Cabinet—Senator Harlan. As the introduction was made, a mighty shout went up from the vast gathering. At this juncture, in the far distance on the extreme edge of the crowd, came the grand torchlight procession, headed by the Republican Invincibles, nearly a thousand strong, all in full equipments. The Geary Club, of Chester, arrived in an opposite direction about the same time.

Mr. Harlan said that he believed a large majority of the multiplied thousands here to-night aided in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and enacted laws that aided in the suppression of a gigantic rebellion, and have no desire to dissolve the political connections with which they have acted. When individuals commit grievous crimes they sometimes seek to gain immunity from punishment therefor by a change of name. It is so sometimes with parties. It is not surprising therefore that the Democracy—one wing of which is in the south and the other in the north—should seek to change their party name. We have no cause to do so, except that we have elevated to places of power and trust some of the leaders of the so-called Johnson party. And if some of them have so deserted us, we find that among the twelve disciples of the Lord one behaved very badly.

He continued and said that the traitors who denied this principle were those who were most trusted; for Judas carried the bag and distributed patronage. Like Johnson, continued the speaker, "Here I take my stand, and there is not power on earth to move me!" (Great laughter.) Would it not be well to examine to-night very briefly the radical record of the humble individual who now occupies the chair of state?

I am at a loss to know if we can justify ourselves for having elected Johnson to the Presidency of the United States. He ran well for a season, but when the young plant sprang up it withered for want of earth. It was not so much the fault of the husbandman as of the soil. Some of these gentlemen present were with him in the Senate in 1861, when the rebel leaders were preparing to abscond from the halls of Congress. We remember his thrilling denunciations then, when he pointed the finger of scorn at those traitors, and said that he, like Jefferson with Burr, would hang them by the neck. He aided in the expulsion of Jesse D Bright from the Senate for recommending some youth to the rebel President. No rebel Senator of that day would soil his garments by associating with him. He identified himself with the Union cause, and when our armies had become McClellanized through their generals he consented to withdraw from the Senate, and became a brigadier and Provisional Governor of Tennessee.

He sustained all the measures of Congress—the emancipation of slaves—and declared before a vast meeting of colored people that he hoped some Moses would arise to deliver them from bondage, and that if no other arose, he would be their Moses. When he learned of his nomination as Vice President, he said that if there were but five thousand loyal people in a State, they should constitute the State.

These opinions, continued the speaker, were announced by Johnson on every available stump in the country. At last, through the machinations of the rebels, inspired by the Devil, he became President of the United States. In reply to speeches made to him in the Executive Chamber by delegations from many States, he reiterated these declarations. He said that in the criminal code to each offence a penalty was affixed, but that these were trivial offences compared with treason. He said to the Virginia delegation that if the murderer of Mr. Lincoln could be found, no one can object to his endurance of the extremest penalty of the law. This murder, he said, was but an offence against an individual, and if the destroyer of Mr. Lincoln's life ought to die, what should be the fate, he asked, of the man who would destroy the nation?

As a Tennessean, he said to a colored delegation he would be willing to admit the intelligent colored man to the ballot-box, if he could read and write, and was worth $250 in property. Were not the radicals justified in claiming him as one of their number? Since he became President he has signed every bill passed by Congress, save two. With what faith, then, can Congress be denounced for passing the laws which he has approved? The two laws were the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civil Rights bill. The first was intended as a substitute for the Freedmen's Bureau bill then in force, that would not expire until Congress again came in session. If not a good bill, it could then be amended. Its object was to provide tribunals, to prevent the life from being trodden out of Union men, white or black, by rebels. The military courts had his approval, and their convicts were being punished as sentenced. Congress thought that courts to decide upon such cases being necessary, they should be put under the civil laws, and so enacted.

The Civil Rights bill provided for the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States, that all citizens of the States should enjoy like privileges in any State. Congress granted to all persons the right of appeal from local courts to the United States Courts. Now, what, then, is the cause of disagreement between Congress and the President? The constitutional amendment proposed provides that every man born in the United States shall be a citizen of the United States, and all those who conform to the requirements of the naturalization alien laws as they now exist.

This was but a declaration of what is now the law of nations. It is now the admitted law of every organization of the earth, that a man born within the jurisdiction of a government is entitled to its protection. The all pervading principle of the main principle shall be a part of the Constitution of the United States; next, that if any class shall be excluded from the ballot box on account of color, the State excluding them shall so rate in apportionment of representation. The fourth provision was, that if any citizen shall have once sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and has afterwards drawn his sword against it, he shall never be permitted to hold office.

And this is the whole offending of Congress upon that head. And which of these provisions conflicts with the law of Tennessee, made by Andrew Johnson when Governor, where no man is allowed to vote who is not loyal? And now all loyal men in Tennessee are being crushed out by Andrew Johnson, who is now engaged in a war with the Congress of the United States. Congress is willing to admit those whose treason has not been preceded by perjury. But what do they mean by the word loyal? They mean those who are willing now to support the Constitution of the United States. Does any doubt the correctness of this interpretation? Else how is it, in the late rebellious States, Andrew Johnson has appointed men as provisional Governors who have mingled in and aided the late rebellion?

The speaker alluded to the late meeting of Johnson generals upon this subject. These generals see no difference between loyalty and disloyalty—between themselves and rebels. They prefer Stephens and Davis to Stevens, Chandler, Sumner, Ben Butler and Ben Wade.

You now see what is meant by "my policy." It is to annihilate the difference between traitors and Union men, or rather to prefer traitors to those who for five long years fought for the Union. His first step was to call a convention in Philadelphia, "without respect to party." After they had convened they said they would make a platform upon which the whole world could stand—traitor and patriot alike. Those men who have murdered your brothers and sons have repented. Why can't you trust their promises? Because with their lips to the Holy Evangelists they broke their oath. At the Wigwam they gave their bare promises—but we believe the word of him whose oath cannot be taken! (Cries of "Never.")

We are told that their convention was all harmony. Everywhere else we find differences. In the animal creation there are differences except in the snake tribe. (Laughter.) All sorts of snakes—the magnanimous black snake, the stinging adder, the rattlesnake and the copperhead—will all agree in the same den; and so did these political snakes at the late wigwam, where copperhead and rattlesnake entered together. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

The Convention claimed to have swallowed the Democratic party. I don't believe it. A large snake can swallow a little snake with perfect impunity, and a mother snake can shelter her young ones inside of her when danger approaches. This is all it has swallowed, and one of them has now crawled out in search of post-offices. If there were any honest Democrats so swallowed they will be found very tough to masticate, and, like Jonah, will be cast up without a toothmark.

What harm can be done by admitting traitors to Congress, though they are in a minority? The President and his recent friends are laboring to elect, if possible, a sufficient number of traitors, so that when the two disloyal delegations are united they can organize both branches of Congress and adopt "my policy." In their caucus the rebel portion would have a majority, and their northern sympathizers will feel bound in honor to stand by them. Should they fail—I concur with you in saying that they will—then show what else shall we fear! Mr. Johnson has undertaken to say that Congress is opposed to the Constitution of the United States. He says they are interposing every obstacle to the perpetuation of the Union, and that he will defend it to the last extremity. He first declares that Congress is an element of the Union, and then tells you that he is warring with the enemies of the north. He tells the soldiers that they did service in the field, but that their services are now needed elsewhere. He says he has the power, with $60,000,000 in the Treasury, to make himself dictator—that he could intrench himself in the capital and defy mankind.

If these were the utterances of a monomaniac you could treat them with pity, or by an upstart king, you would say that they were perfectly natural. But Andrew says he loves the people too well to do this. He says he knows no superior but the people and Almighty God. Did not Cæsar proclaim himself in love with the people of Rome? Did he not thrice reject the proferred crown? and yet he overturned the Tribune and erected the throne of the Cæsars. And Mr. Johnson now seeks to overturn Congress. Read your Constitution and see if Mr. Johnson does not intend to ignore it in the future. It provides that Congress, for dereliction of duty, may impeach and expel the President, and dismiss every functionary that holds office under it. The Supreme Court is not superior to Congress, for the House may arraign its members before the Senate and expel them from office.

And yet the President declares himself superior to Congress. (A voice, "Oh, he's drunk.") I have heard that drunkenness can never be pleaded in extenuation of crime. But I have detained you too long. (Cries, "Go on!") I have performed but a siple duty of calling your attention to these contradictions in the utterances of the President. On the second Tuesday of October, if you cast your vote for Clymer you sustain the President in his views; if you vote for Gen. Geary, you sustain the loyal people and Congress, and the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land.

Speech of John Minor Botts.

Mr. Harlan sat down amid a torrent of applause, and Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, followed:

He said that he spoke sincerely when he said that he had only accepted the invitation to be present on condition that he was not to be asked to make a speech. He was too poor in the command of language to thank loyal Philadelphia for her reception of the men of the south. He was grateful that he still lived under the stars and stripes of America. He thought last Monday that he would give five years of his life to witness such a demonstration in his own State.

One of the most extraordinary spectacles that ever appeared in this country is now before us. The President and Mr. Seward—once the favorite of the north—the President making war upon the Congress, charging two-thirds of them with being traitors. The man who helped to lift a traitor into power is himself a traitor. And his Secretary is playing the part of a puerile joker, telling the secrets of the Cabinet at the festive board, while here we have a member of the Cabinet of but yesterday loyal and true. Which do you believe is the honest man? He who remains in office to eat the bread and butter of the people, or he who leaves it to save his country from destruction?

The whole difference between the President and Congress is as to the mode of reconstructing the Union. Every one desires to see the Union restored at the earliest possible period. The loyal party north and south desire it reconstructed, as Kossuth would say, "upon principles of solidarity." We want permanent peace, with every man to go under the flag of his country, to say and to think what he chooses. The other party want to restore it by placing in power the men whose bloody hands have been warring against us.

The President is not only on an electioneering tour, in which he is supported by every traitor north and south. I have never before spoken disrespectfully of Mr. Johnson, but I am compelled to say that he is dishonoring the country and disgracing himself. What honorable, refined or decent man can read without a blush of shame the speech made at Cleveland by the Chief Magistrate of this country? (A Voice—"He was drunk, and forgot he was President.") Would any gentleman, addressing a loyal people, tell them that they were too cowardly to fight, but remained at home to cheat the government? How will this sound in Europe? He says he has no dignity. He tells the truth. He said that he carried the Presidency with him. He carried more of the tailor than the President.

Now what are the means to restore the country? (A voice—"Give the colored people a right to vote.") Congress has provided for that; it is not for us to do so. Each State is qualified by Congress to regulate that for itself. It is impracticable to accomplish that now. It requires only ten States to reject it, and you can no more get a southern State to accept it than you could finish this war in the first year, as Mr Seward said would be done. (Cheers.)

Would they disfranchise themselves for the sake of others? I don't care whether my own State, or any other, shall ever be represented in Congress, unless by loyal men. I had ten thousand times rather see her as she is than represented by traitors. I have been in public life for forty years, and the Constitution was always my guide. And as I have stuck to it in the past, so help me God will I stick to it in the future. The terrors of a dungeon, in which I was confined, did not change me—a gallows cannot. I will work and labor and die, if need be, in the cause of the Union. (Applause.)

While most of you express your satisfaction with Congress, I complain that Congress has not done enough. They have been greatly behind public sentiment, as you will perceive in the ensuing election. Carry out faithfully the intention of the law. Declare by law that every man north and south, who has voluntarily made himself a citizen of the confederate States, hostile to the United States, has alienated and denationalized himself—has forfeited all claim to the protection of the government. (Loud cheers.) Declare such men aliens by law, who can only be restored to citizenship by the law-making power of the United States; and let the condition be that no man who has voluntarily taken up arms against the country, that no man who has become a citizen of a government in alliance with the United States, shall ever be a citizen. (A voice, "Suppose the President pardon him?") The President cannot make a citizen by pardoning him. Can the President make a citizen of a mail robber? (A voice, "He has done it.") If the President pardons a man that doesn't make him a citizen. There is no power to pardon treason before trial or conviction; and while I ask the revocation of no pardon already granted, yet, as a citizen, I ask that Congress shall instantaneously amend the Constitution so as to forbid such pardons in the future.

The speaker, referring to the New Orleans massacre, said that if Congress did not investigate this butchery, and if they find it as Gen. Sheridan represented it to be, and do not bring articles of impeachment against the President, they deserve impeachment themselves. (Vociferous cheering.) The Secretary has referred to the proceedings of the powwow wigwam. They could not better have shown their conscious weakness than by the muzzles made for dogs which they put upon the mouths of their southern delegates. The speaker reviewed their platform, and demonstrated its insincerity as a transparent and magnificent cheat, an insult to the intelligence of the people. Not one of the delegates, north or south, intend to adhere to it.

Gov. Brownlow has received a telegraphic dispatch that the rebels in Tennessee have called a convention for the 13th of this month to overthrow the State government. Should the sword ever again be drawn between south and north, what will the consequences be? (Immense applause.) As for the people I also would say, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do." But for their leaders let them again attempt it! they will meet with absolute extermination, and they will deserve it.

This rebellion has been carried on as far as it could be by them with arms, for they now have none; but the spirit of rebellion is as rampant among them as it was before the war began. And woe to that man who gives occasion to draw the sword! I do not believe they will attempt it as long as Thomas is in Tennessee or Grant is at the head of the army—(groans for Johnson)—who will turn his arm as quickly against a traitor in the President's chair as against the poorest of them all. I do not believe that Johnson will attempt it. I do not believe the time ever will be that loyal men will be more united than they now are. I do not believe so large a vote will ever again be given for loyalty and patriotism as Pennsylvania will give for Geary this fall. (Loud cheers.) He would be a poor character, dependent upon a few miserable copperheads in the north, who can again cheat the south into a war such as it has passed through. Johnson has shown himself a bold man, though not a wise one; but he is not fool enough for this.

Mr. Botts closed by thanking his auditors again for their welcome, for the attention his remarks had met with and for their reception of his southern brethren.

Speech of Governor Yates.

Senator Yates, late Governor of Illinois, who adjourned a copperhead Legislature and rescued his State, was now introduced.

He said that he would not speak, but that he wanted his State to be represented in these proceedings. That State is all right. (Cheers.) When Governor, he was dissatisfied with the slowness of the prosecution of the war. He had many conferences with his friend and townsman, Abraham Lincoln. He said to him, "Call out a million of men; arm the negroes; quarter upon the enemy—do anything to conquer the enemy." He said, "Stand still, Dick, and see the salvation of God." (Cheers.) I have seen a dispatch from Illinois to-night. It reads, "Dick, the prairies are ablaze with patriotic zeal."

The speaker had found more trouble with the copperheads at home than all the traitors in the south. Our Boys in Blue could take care of them. But we had a nest of copperheads in the Legislature, who clamored for the close of war, and after nine days, by power given me by the Constitution, I sent the traitors howling to their homes. (Cheers.)

Save in Chicago, I never saw such a sight as this assemblage. It reminds me of a prairie fire that drives the copperheads to their holes. How I should like to be in Chicago to see the reception Johnson met with. Like Zaccheus, I would climb a tree to see it; and when you make up your jewels this fall, Illinois shall be the banner State upon them all.

Who but the rebels themselves left the loyal men alone in Congress, went home, organized an independent government, fired upon our flag, and for five years warred against us? Now they claim the right to come back. Who is to give them that right and to make the terms except we who have saved the nation? Is the question to be decided by Mr. Orr, Alex. H. Stephens and Mr. Davis, or by our own loyal millions, when these people shall take their places in the Congress of the United States? Shall a firm take back a defaulting partner until they are satisfied he has grown honest? Shall a voter in South Carolina be allowed to have as much voice in the government as three men in the State of Pennsylvania?

Under the blessing of God I raised 251,000 men for this war. They were in every battle. They planted the flag in every stronghold of the enemy. Thousands of them sleep in Shiloh's bloody woods; on Lookout Mountain, in the sands of the ocean, wherever a battle was fought. The crippled go about our streets. And if we are to say that these rebels, with unwashed hands, shall come and take this government, then write upon the graves of these loyal boys: "They died in vain." (Long cheering.) In their names I will never consent that these men shall come into this government until they come in with clean and honest hands.

From boyhood I have been opposed to all distinction in the right of suffrage. I am in favor of equal rights without distinction of color. Either we must give up the country to the traitor, keep an army in the south to protect the Union men, or what is better, have universal suffrage. (Long applause.) When I remember the blessings we enjoy in this great nation, my heart is bowed within me, and I cannot express the abhorrence I feel to the traitors who have brought so much misery upon the land.

Thank God, the loyal southern people are among us. I voted cheerfully for the admission of Tennessee, because only loyal men can represent her, and I believe that the Atlantic cable is the precursor, the John the Baptist, to the great millenium of universal liberty. (Vociferous cheers.)

The speaker closed amid successive bursts of cheering. The hour was just a quarter to twelve o'clock.

The Mayor then introduced Hon. Mr. Pitkin, of Louisiana, who detailed the particulars of the massacre of New Orleans, of which he was an eye-witness.

The meeting only dispersed when the wee sma hours began to appear.

THE NORTH STAND.

At this platform, ex-Sheriff Kern introduced N. B. Browne, late Assistant Treasurer United States at Philadelphia, as President.

Vice-Presidents—Major-General G. W. Mindel, Colonel William B. Mann, William Divine, Joseph B. Townsend, John E. Addicks, William H. Kern, Charles E. Lex, Henry C. Howell, Conrad S. Grove, Thomas Tasker, James B. McCreary, George F. Smith, Franklin Comly, Hiram Miller, Edwin Grebe, Thomas Birch, Charles S. Ogden, John Gibson.

Secretaries—Cadwalader Biddle, Hon. George M. Robeson, John Goforth, Wildam A. Ingham, J. Raymond Claghorn, Frank Wells, Colonel William McMichael, John Cope, Hanson Robinson, Richard Garsed, Henry C. Baird, George J. Gross, Colonel Robert R. Corson.

Speech of General Schenck, of Ohio.

My Fellow-citizens:—These cheers, I take it, are intended for the cause rather than for me, in attachment to which you and I meet to-night. You have made a speech nearly as long, probably, as anything I shall deliver to you from this stand. I am not here to talk to you.

My luggage is at the depot, my ticket is provided, and in a short time I propose to be on my way to Ohio, there to be heard by bodies of our citizens in that State in reference to the questions now agitating the public mind; but in all that I shall say to them I shall only repeat that which I say in your midst.

The Chairman has introduced me as the Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. I do belong to that body which Andrew Johnson has designated as a body which hangs on the verge, as it were, of the Government. He belongs neither to it nor to any other wholesome organization. However that may be, we desire to take issue with Andrew Johnson. (Cries of "Bully," and cheers.)

We dare to say to him and to his miserable man Friday (laughter, and cries of "good" and cheers), Montgomery Blair, that if he undertakes to make a conquest, there will be two words to that question. We are hanging, as it were, upon the verge of the Government; we are no Congress, but the nominal head of the governing party of this country.

We assume it to be a portion of the Government. Why, gentlemen, the Congress which is thus spoken of as a surreptitious body, as an embodiment of revolutionary and traitorous men, seeking to overthrow this proper constitutional organization, is just that same Congress elected by the loyal States of this country, which Andrew Johnson has been for more than a year past constitutionally recognizing by approving of its acts.

It is just that body which, elected by the loyal States of this country, declared him to be Vice-President of the United States, and afterwards, by the assassin hand of Booth, to the horror and disgust of all good men, Providence, for some wise purpose concealed from us, made him the head of the Government, and not Vice-President merely, but President. Now he calls Congress a rump. It is this the rump, what, in the name of God, is that fag end of the ticket of the Union party of 1864 he now undertakes to land over the whole country? (Cheers.) Now what is the issue this man has made with us? He claims that we are the traitors.

The whole issue between us and the President who thus denounces us as traitors, and rebellious, because we stand by the Government of our country, and remain upon that solid ground, and the issue is simply whether traitors and rebels, whom he either pardoned or takes now to his confidence to control the Government, shall govern and determine its future. (Cheers.)

The idea of the President is, that the war being over, these States would stand precisely on the same footing that you and I, or any other loyal citizen enjoys. We deny that; we say they stand as subdued, whipped, criminal States; and we ask before they are restored, that they shall give us security. What we ask is that we incorporate into the Government, as a condition, hereafter to be observed, several things.

First, we will take them by the hand when they give such pledges as Tennessee has. We ask them to make it a part of their Constitutions, and the amendment to the Constitution. (Cheers.) We ask also that the negroes, who have been slaves, shall be counted with them who have representation.

We propose that the burdens placed upon the misguided people of the South to enable them to overthrow the Government, shall not be considered as a fair obligation to be paid by this Government. (Cheers.)

The General spoke for three-quarters of an hour, and was often interrupted by vociferous applause.

Speech of Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was then introduced. He said:—I came here from Massachusetts to join my voice with yours in welcoming the loyal men who have come out of the dark and troubled night of the Rebellion. I knew when I left home that the people would open their hearts to these brave men. No city of the Union has won a more glorious name for benevolence than this. We have met here the sons of all the Southern States who have stood by the cause of human liberty when they were baptized in fire and blood. We are here to-night to speak a word for the cause of these men, who hold life and liberty at the mercy of Rebels.

We are here to tell them that they shall live at home, master of the position. The question before the Convention is, whether we can extend the blessings of freedom to every man upon this continent, or not? We who saved the country say it shall be so, and that all men shall be free and equal.

I am not here to defend Congress against the indecent assaults of Andrew Johnson. I would simply say to him, that we propose, with the support of the people, to exercise the constitutional powers with which we are clothed. I charge Johnson with having betrayed his principles, and he did it before Lincoln was laid in his grave. Blair and men of his calibre got his ear, and whispered that it was time to make a great conservative party, and choke off such men as Stevens, Sumner—(cries of "Wilson.") Well, you may include me too if you choose, for I belong to that party. He was never with you. I know he was not, for he has been working to overturn his party ever since his election.

(Here the speaker was interrupted by the arrival of the "Boys in Blue," with General Joshua Owen at their head.) I say that the Republican party has done more for civilization and humanity than any other party that has ever existed. (Cheers, and cries of "That's so.") It has saved this country from the curse of slavery, and the Government from the rule of slaveholders, organized the largest army on the planet, buried three hundred thousand of the noblest men, and put down the most gigantic Rebellion that ever existed. That is its record. Now for Johnson, who don't care for dignity, who is travelling over the country in a kind of perambulating wake. His name will be remembered as the name of Tyler is—as a faithless and perjured man, who betrayed his principles, his party, and his country.

He has put every one of the Southern States into the hands of the Rebels again. We have had the fruits of his policy at Memphis and New Orleans; and I say that these men whom you have welcomed will go back at the risk of their lives, and this is all the consequence of Johnson's policy. The Rebel who smites down a loyal man shouts in one breath for Jeff. Davis and Andrew Johnson.

Was there a man within the sound of his voice who denied that ("No! no!") when the Rebels adopted the conditions Congress offered they could not be admitted? Andrew Johnson had turned his back on all his empty pledges and professions. He said he was the Moses of his colored brethren. Well, he was a dreadful poor Moses. (Laughter.) He had been raised from the depths to the highest position in the land. Mr. Chandler had always understood Johnson, who had been made President by J. Wilkes Booth and Jefferson Davis. A new struggle had been commenced. God works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He led his chosen people for forty years through the promised land. He sent plagues upon his people, precisely as he sends the plague on the country in the shape of a frog like Andy Johnson now. (Laughter.)

An election was soon coming off. They all knew that Andrew Johnson was ready to inaugurate a civil war to-day, and his policy had brought trouble on the land, but the election coming he hoped and believed would drive it all off. (Here a procession, headed by the Seventh Ward Club, passed, with flags, torches, and transparencies. They were all enveloped in the smoke of the Roman candles that were constantly cracking all along the line.) The speaker saw a revolution in every face. He knew that when the election came there would be a boom of victory over all the land. The procession just passed showed Pennsylvania would do her duty.

Senator Wilson concluded his remarks amid enthusiastic cheering.

Speech of Hon. Edward McPherson.

Senator Williams was followed by Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk of the House of Representatives. He said:—

Although long familiar with the politics of this State, I esteem it fortunate that my first opportunity to appear before a Philadelphia audience is on this glorious occasion, which must assure every Copperhead of the triumph of the Republican party, and that Mr. Heister Clymer will be knocked into obscurity. We don't intend to ask people to vote Andrew Johnson down upon prejudices; we want to discuss the question upon the merits of the case.

If Andrew Johnson succeeds, the American people will be handed over to a bondage more infamous than that of slavery, which has disgraced this land for two hundred years. We deny the Administration; we scorn its blandishments; we trample under foot all the machinations concocted in this city, and we tell Johnson that when he comes back to Washington he will meet such a storm of indignation as will lighten his traitor soul.

I am not animated by any personal feeling towards him. I hate his public principles. It is simply a question whether the people of this country are to be handed over to unrepentant Rebels, and we say emphatically and decidedly that this shall never be.

Who are the "loyal" men whom these men say they will send to Congress from the Rebel States? Alexander Stephens, an apostate Unionist; Dick Taylor, who murdered Federal soldiers in cold blood. These are specimens of the "loyal" men indicated by the "silent Convention" which met the other day in this city. If the people of this country who know the history of this war, deliberately at the polls restore these men to power, they do not deserve to have the benefits of free government.

Who gave Andrew Johnson any control over this question of reconstruction? There is not a line in the Constitution giving him any such power. Any power of that sort was given him by the people as a military necessity, and was not justifiable or right until ratified by the people, and he has preferred to believe in his doctrine himself of September last, for he put it on record then, and by his mouthpiece and master, William H. Seward.

When Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, went beyond his authority, he asked the people to make it lawful, and they did so through their Congress, by a joint resolution of both Houses. And so when Lee surrendered, the President undertook to appoint Provisional Governors, but Andrew Johnson did not ask, as Lincoln did, to make this illegal action good. He insisted that Congress should at once proceed to admit the Representatives of those Rebel States.

This illustrates the difference in the policy of the two men. Lincoln tried to live and act in accordance with law; but Johnson lives and acts in defiance of it. Mr. McPherson continued to discuss at length the Constitutional amendments, the right of suffrage, the basis of representation, and the three-fifths principle of slave representation. He closed his remarks amidst the loudest and most enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Pearce, of Virginia, Mr. Edmonds, of Rhode Island, and Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, followed in brief speeches.

THE STAND AT BROAD AND WALNUT STREETS.

The officers of the meeting at this stand were as follows:—

President—Horace Binney, Jr.

Vice-Presidents—E. W. Bailey, Robert P. King, General Horatio G. Sickel, Major-General Hector Tyndale, Archibald McIntyre, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Henry G. Townsend, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George C. Franciscus, Washington L. Atlee, Thomas Potter, John Crump, Michael Errickson, Alfred C. Harmer, Stephen A. Caldwell, G. Morrison Coates, Benjamin Allen, W. H. Wilson.

Secretaries—William M. Tilghman, Edwin R. Cope, Galloway C. Morris, Colonel Harmanus Neff, Caleb H. Needles, Edwin H. Fitler, Ellis Yarnall, Joseph G. Rosengarten, J. Sergeant Price, Colonel William P. C. Triechel, George D. Parrish, Horace Howard Furness, William Struthers.

Mr. Goforth called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr Binney as Chairman. He was unanimously elected, and proceeded to organize the meeting. Mr. Binney introduced General Walbridge, of New York, who said:—

Speech of General Walbridge.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania:—I am not here to speak at length, but to assure you that the Empire State expects Pennsylvania to do her duty in this campaign, and to assure you that we shall regard you as recreant unless you give Geary forty thousand majority in the election. It will diffuse joy throughout our State, and bury Johnson so deep that he will never be resurrected.

We did not believe in him. He said he would lead the negroes through the Red Sea, and he has done so, through the bloody massacres of Memphis and New Orleans. I desire that you may hear from the Senators of Michigan and Indiana. I am only here to start the meeting. I will only say to you, recollect that as goes the Keystone State so goes the Union.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, was here introduced. He said:—

Your expectations, I am afraid, have been raised too high by my friend's eulogistic remarks. My speech will be short.

We have passed this one rebellion. In 1861 this nation was in a ferment. Rebels and traitors threatened the Government. Five years have passed since that time, and the Rebels of the South have been put down by the North. They don't care to fight any more in the field, but they will murder loyal men in the South; but they don't want to fight the North. They propose to march forward and enter Congress to make laws for us loyal people.

They were defeated, and said they accepted the situation, but I say they have only changed their leaders and their tactics.

Then it was under the leadership of Jeff. Davis; to-day it is under Andrew Johnson. Then they fought to overthrow our Government; to-day they will vote to overthrow it. These Rebels now propose to become your lawmakers, and to take charge of your national affairs. Can treason go farther than this? Has it a deeper and darker shade?

Read the history of Andrew Johnson and his travelling menagerie (applause), and would you believe that we had offered these Rebels the most magnanimous terms? We can have no indemnity for the past, the dead cannot be recalled, but we do ask from them sincerity for the future. But they say, "We demand our rights." I went to Richmond just after the war, and then there was no talk of "rights." Why more humble then? But under "my policy," the arrogants demand their rights. If they ask forgiveness, I will give it, but if they want "right," let us give them to them in full, and hang them.

In regard to Congress, as Mr. Johnson says, "there is a body, as it were," who are trying to break up the Government. Now what has it done? It has done what no other legislative body has ever done, offering them the noblest terms; and if they don't accept the conditions we now offer them, they will get harder ones before we have done with them. (Loud applause.) They have pretended to amend their Constitutions, but these have never been submitted to the people. Now we demand that this shall be done, and leading Rebels who have perjured themselves shall never hold office under the Government. Do you want this? ("No, no.") A perjured witness is not good in a court of law, and yet they want to come back and make laws for us. We also want every loyal man to have a vote.

Speech of Senator Lane, of Indiana.

Senator Lane—The voice of the people is the voice of God, and that voice I hear to-night foretelling victory and a glorious triumph. "Let your words be few and well chosen," are the words of the Good Book. They came to us flaming with the divinity of God. Upon one side there was a dictator; on the other, the majesty of the people. In Congress, after five years of terrible conflict, the issue was made whether the President or the people in Congress could prevail. ("Never.") The President had an insurance office in which he took out policies on treason. Our party was a party that sympathized with all the oppressed.

It was the mission of the American republic. Now what had Congress accomplished? Every measure for the suppression of treason and Rebellion. What had the President done? There was a Convention at Philadelphia in 1860; there was a Convention held in 1866, but the noble boys in blue stood at Gettysburg like a wall of fire. (Applause.) When Massachusetts and South Carolina walked arm in arm it reminded him of a side-show at the circus—where Massachusetts was the snake and South Carolina the monkey. (Laughter.) Indiana was true, Pennsylvania would be true, too, for Geary would be elected by forty thousand majority. She would never turn her back on the patriot who had fought this Rebellion to a successful issue.

To inspire their patriotism, let the people of Pennsylvania look to the slaughter-pens of the South. The President was doing all he could against loyalty. Nothing was created in vain. He was created to cast an air of respectability on John Tyler. He thanked the citizens of Philadelphia for their cordial hospitality. (Applause.) Philadelphia was a beautiful city, full of pristine loveliness, sitting in queenly robes between two magnificent rivers. (Applause.) Her freemen would be freemen now and forever. (Applause.)

Remarks of Mr. Cole.

He commenced by referring to the meeting in the Hall of Independence ninety years ago, and said that little band could not foresee that the time would ever come when such an immense concourse as he saw assembled would ever be collected here; but from the evidences of patriotism before him he felt sure that, in the approaching election, they would roll up an immense majority for General Geary. He had the pleasure of meeting General Geary in California, where he acted as Mayor of San Francisco. He discharged the duties of that position with great ability, and won the esteem and admiration of all the citizens. He had since distinguished himself as a leader of military forces, and he felt sure he would discharge the duties of Governor when elected—as he now felt sure he would be—to the entire satisfaction of the people of Pennsylvania. (Three cheers for General Geary.)

Judge Bond, of Maryland, and other speakers made brief speeches, and the proceedings were continued until a late hour—although they were constantly interrupted by processions marching with bands of music and the shouts of the multitude.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

DESTRUCTION OF THE FRANKLIN GLASS WORKS.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive glass works of Messrs. Gillender & Bennett, located at the N. W. corner of Oxford and Howard streets, Nineteenth Ward. The buildings are owned by the firm, and cover a large area of ground, taking up the greater portion of the square bounded by Oxford, Howard, Putnam, and Mascher streets, forming a hollow square. The main buildings are 240 feet on Howard street, 160 feet on Oxford street, and 100 feet on Putnam street. The structure at the N. E. corner of Oxford and Howard streets is three stories in height. A long building on Oxford street is two stories, and then in the rear is the large glass-house, an immense one-story brick structure, 130 by 80 feet. The greater portion of the works were destroyed or seriously damaged, and the machinery, apparatus, fixtures, material, stock, etc., badly injured. In the warehouse there was a large amount of finished glassware, ready for delivery. This was entirely destroyed. Also the machine shop, which was filled with moulds, was destroyed. The works, including buildings, were valued at $100,000.

The loss on the same will reach about $60,000, their insurance $35,000, divided as follows:—Royal, $5000; Reliance, $5000; Girard, $5000;

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

The People in their Majesty.

THE meeting last night on Broad street was one which ordinary language fails to adequately characterize. It was a grand and sublime uprising of the people. In numbers, in enthusiasm, in intelligence, in determination, in solemn and indignant earnestness, it probably was never equalled on this continent. They who believe the American people can be misled or hoodwinked as to the tremendous issues of the hour, should have been present at the meeting last night. They who think that revolutions go backward should have listened to the sublime voice of the people, "like the sound of many waters," as they responded to the most advanced and liberal sentiments of the hour. They who think that our brave "Boys in Blue" who still survive, and their three hundred thousand dead comrades who fell on the field of strife, had no other end in view than simply to restore perjured traitors and Rebels to power, should have seen their crowded ranks and listened to their stern words last night. They who think that the great body of the American people are ready to give up their popular form of government, and to see the representative, law-making power of the nation virtually abrogated, would do well to change that opinion very speedily. They who think that a *coup d'etat* is practicable, and who threaten war upon the loyal masses of the North, would do well to pause and ponder before they attempt to put their thoughts and threats into acts.

The truth is, the popular heart is stirred to its depths, and the loyal millions are in no mood to be trifled with. Let reckless politicians who would traffic in the lives and liberties of the people beware!

The Scene Last Night.

STANDING on Chesnut street, a sight was visible both north and south such as did every loyal heart good. For three squares to the north and two squares to the south was one solid mass of people. Various attempts were made to estimate their numbers, but to arrive at even an approximatvely correct surmise was almost impossible. The least enthusiastic counted 100,000, while half as much again was claimed by the more sanguine. We do not think that the lesser of these estimates was at all exaggerated.

But there was something else besides the crowd which cheered the loyal Southerners as they gazed on that dense mass. It was the spirit of unanimity and radicalism which was found on every side. It mattered not how bitter the speaker was, to be most radical was the surest way of eliciting the wildest applause. If Montgomery Blair and others who, like him, predict a civil war in the North unless their demands are assented to, could have stood on one of the stands and seen the determined, resolute, and in many cases amazed faces, before whom were recalled the threats of "conservatism" and its fruits, they would have ceased to endeavor to frighten the Northern people by invoking the bugaboo of a *coup d'etat*. There were the bronzed countenances of tried veterans in that mass; and the men who have a score of times faced the cannon's mouth of Southern traitors, will not hesitate to dare treason once again, in whatever form it may appear.

We are not mad with enthusiasm. We speak the words of truth and soberness when we say, that never in the history of our country has such a meeting assembled, in point of size, of enthusiasm, and of a fixed and dogged determination to conquer at the polls in October next. On the 9th proximo Pennsylvania will speak in such tones as will compel those Northern States who follow her in point of date, to follow her so far as a declaration of Republican principles are concerned.

"General" Roger A. Pryor Redivivus

WE had thought that the Chevalier of the Appomattox was dead. We had grown to believe that in some sequestered spot the gallant spirit of that brave man who didn't fight the duel with Potter of Wisconsin had breathed itself out, and gone into the presence of its Maker. That in some land where the wicked cease from troubling, he could indite challenges and then shirk the contest. Most sublime in his own estimate of his courage, he could there convince others that he was not a coward. But our dream of Roger A. Pryor has been rudely dispelled. In a St. Louis paper we find the following call:—

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—In behalf of the "Southern Relief Association," the following gentlemen of the City of New York are respectfully requested to solicit and receive donations, in money, or goods of any kind, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the South, and are hereby authorized to forward the same:—
Prof. S. F. B. Morse, C. K. Garrison, Esq.,
Gen. Roger A Pryor, Hon. J. Rich'd Barrett, and others.

We suppose that this must be the great Roger, but the title of General almost deceived us. We suppose, however, that he acquired it like all the characters whom "Boz" met in the States.

We wonder where Pryor has been for three years? In the early part of the war we heard of his exploits as a recruiter of troops, and as an orator to urge others forward to do their duty by the "sacred South." In tones of thunder he cried, "Go, boys!" but the "Come!" was seldom heard. If we are not mistaken, he was guilty of some fiasco in the first days of the struggle, and the Rebels, wiser than we, would not trust a man who had once proved himself utterly incompetent. From then until now we have not known of his existence. What blight could have occurred which would thus utterly crush the spirit of the gallant "brave" we know not, but certain it is that, like "Aurora Floyd," he has a missing hour in his life. We suppose that he will once more reappear upon the stage of public life, now that the storm is past; and that he sympathizes with the orphans and widows of his late constituents, is testified to by his reappearing for the first time in the quoted call. In his return to public life, however, we ask him to remember but one event of his past career. "Be careful not to insult a Northern man unless you feel sure that you are not only abstractly five times his equal, but also five times as strong and five times as good a shot."

A Universal Diplomacy.

WE have heard theories discussed in regard to the possibility of achieving a universal or cosmopolitan language, and to the friends of such a consummation we have good tidings. Diplomacy, that most mystic of sciences, that to which Machiavelli and Talleyrand sacrificed their lives, for which Bollingbroke and Richelieu lived and strove, has at last been reduced to a single system, and the father of it is Charles Dickens, Esq. His grand conception, first expressed in the "Pickwick Papers," has been adopted by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, our Prime Minister, and will, we doubt not, rapidly spread all over the civilized world. The grounds on which we base this grand assertion are found in the New York *World* of yesterday:—

"TOLEDO, Ohio, September 4.—*Coming out of the crowd, the Secretary of State kissed a little child that was held up near his path by a fond mother. Salutes by cannon and shouts, the train started for Detroit.*"

This adoption of the Pickwickian idea is cool, but acting on the principle to appropriate every good thing, wherever found, our able Secretary is probably justified. Lest he should lay claim to originality, we give the origin of the idea, as depicted by the immortal "Pickwick":—

Loud and long were the cheers, and mighty was the rustling of one of the blue flags, with "Liberty of the Press" inscribed thereon, when the sandy head of Mr. Pott was descried in one of the windows, by the mob beneath; and tremendous was the enthusiasm when the honorable Samuel Slumkey himself, in top boots and a blue neckerchief, advanced and seized the hand of the said Pott, and made dramatically testified by gestures to the crowd, his mental obligations to the *Eatanswill Gazette*.

"Is everything read?" said the Honorable Samuel Slumkey to Mr. Perker.

"Everything, my dear sir," was the little man's reply.

"Nothing has been omitted, I hope?" said the Honorable Samuel Slumkey.

"Nothing has been left undone, my dear sir—nothing whatever. There are twenty washed men at the street door for you to shake hands with and six children in arms that you're to pat on the head and inquire the age of; be particular about the children, my dear sir—it always has a great effect, that sort of thing."

"I'll take care," said the Honorable Samuel Slumkey.

"Also, perhaps, my dear sir," said the cautious little man, "perhaps if you *could*—I don't mean to say it's indispensable—but if you *could* manage to kiss one of 'em, it would produce a very great impression on the crowd."

"Wouldn't it have as good an effect if the proposer or seconder did that?" said the Honorable Samuel Slumkey.

"Why, I am afraid it wouldn't," replied the agent; "if it were done by yourself, my dear sir, I think it would make you very popular."

"Very well," said the Honorable Samuel Slumkey, with a resigned air, "then it must be done. That's all."

"Arrange the procession," cried the twenty committee-men.

Amidst the cheers of the assembled throng, the band, and the constables, and the committee-men, and the voters and the horsemen, and the carriages, took their places—each of the two-horse vehicles being as closely packed with as many gentlemen as could manage to stand upright in it; and that assigned to Mr. Perker, containing Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass, and about half-a-dozen of the committee beside.

There was a moment of awful suspense as the procession waited for the Honorable Samuel Slumkey to step into his carriage. Suddenly the crowd set up a great cheering.

"He has come out," said little Mr. Perker, greatly excited; the more so as their position did not enable them to see what was going forward.

Another cheer, much louder.

"He has shaken hands with the men," cried the little agent.

Another cheer, far more vehement.

"He has patted the babes on the head," said Mr. Perker, trembling with anxiety.

A roar of applause that rent the air.

"He has kissed one of 'em!" exclaimed the delighted little man.

A second roar.

"He has kissed another!" gasped the excited manager.

A third roar.

"He's kissing 'em all!" screamed the enthusiastic little gentleman. And hailed by the deafening shouts of the multitude, the procession moved on.

Unconscious Testimony.

IT is amusing to see the trepidation into which the Copperhead journals have been thrown by the tremendous popular demonstrations that have been witnessed in this city the present week. They have totally abdicated the functions of *news* papers, and have become the merest partisan caricaturists. This we expected from such third-rate papers as our Rebel contemporary in this city, but we thought the New York *Herald* had boldness and independence enough to tell the truth, merely as a matter of news. When such a paper as the *Herald* dares not let its readers know the facts as to great public events, for fear of their political effect, the importance of these events is pretty well demonstrated.

THE VERMONT VOTE.—The Republican gain of five thousand in Vermont is something over which the opponents of the Union party feel very sore. It has cast a damper upon their hopes. They would have hailed any falling off, however slight, from the Union majority with unbounded delight. As it is, their plans are all upset. They have underrated the intelligence and moral earnestness of the people, and they begin to see it.

RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR FENTON.—The Republican Convention of New York yesterday unanimously renominated Governor Fenton. He is an able man, has made an excellent Governor, is popular with the masses, and will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

THE *Age* thinks the meeting last night a "failure." A few more such "failures" will give us fifty thousand majority in the State.

How Bogus Meetings are Imposed on the People.

WE copy under our usual heading of the New York Press a spicy article from the *Herald*, exposing the true character of a meeting held in New York to send delegates to a conservative soldiers' convention to be held at Cleveland. Although the meeting was chronicled by the *Times*, *World*, etc., as a great success, the *Herald* says it was a "fizzle," and no soldiers or sailors could be seen. The entire attempt to seduce the soldiers from the Union party is a miserable failure. But read the *Herald's* article; it is rich.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT.

Third Day's Proceedings—Harrison Beaten by Hubbell, Daniels by Dion, Frawley by Plunkett, McDevitt by Tieman, and Frawley by Phelan.

There was no exhibition playing by leading experts at the billiard tournament at the Hippotheatron yesterday afternoon, the table being used exclusively by the players who are competing for the prizes and the championship of the State and provincial champions. Two games were played, the first being between A. H. Harrison, champion of Missouri, and Gershom B. Hubbell, champion of Connecticut, and the second between Cyrille Dion, champion of Canada, and Edward Daniels, champion of Massachusetts.

The contest between the first-named players, both of whom are amateurs, was surprisingly close, Hubbell winning by eight points only. The score is appended:—

Harrison—0, 0, 2, 5, 6, 22, 2, 0, 4, 19, 6, 37, 3, 0, 4, 0, 0, 6, 2, 27, 6, 2, 0, 2, 14, 0, 0, 12, 2, 0, 8, 23, 0, 2, 41, 0, 22, 92, 0, 0, 2, 22, 12, 50, 0, 0, 0, 0, 23, 6, 3, 3. Total, 492. Innings, 52. Average, 9 24-52. Highest run, 92. Banks, 2. Safety-plays, 3. Pockets off count, 1.

Hubbell—19, 5, 0, 0, 8, 6, 6, 8, 4, 34, 3, 9, 0, 2, 12, 53, 3, 18, 0, 2, 13, 15, 3, 7, 6, 5, 43, 8, 3, 6, 0, 0, 6, 0, 3, 0, 12, 2, 0, 9, 0, 94, 2, 9, 0, 2, 3, 7, 0, 2, 4, 3. Total, 500. Innings, 52. Average, 9 32-52. Highest run, 94. Banks, 0. Safety-plays, 6. Pockets off count, 1. Time, 1 hour 59 minutes. Referee, William Wicks, of Brooklyn.

The closing game—that between Dion and Daniels—was won by the former, as the subjoined score will show:—

Daniels—7, 3, 16, 3, 2, 2, 4, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 17, 20, 0, 3, 3, 71, 3, 0, 4, 0, 8, 8, 1, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 27, 3, 12, 6, 3, 3, 8, 2, 13, 12, 1, 0, 12, 5, 0, 6. Total, 310.

Innings, 51; average, 6 4-51; highest run, 71; banks, 3; safety plays, 7; pockets off count, 2.

Dion—0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 86, 6, 5, 14, 3, 7, 6, 1, 12, 13, 5, 6, 0, 0, 1, 4, 6, 6, 3, 5, 0, 3, 2, 3, 46, 6, 3, 0, 0, 4, 3, 3, 26, 0, 0, 0, 6, 64, 3, 2, 17, 33, 0, 26, 16, 28. Total, 500.

Innings, 51; average, 9 41-51; highest run, 86; banks, 3; safety plays, 10; pockets off count, 3. Time, 1 hour and 20 minutes. Referee, Michael Phelan, of New York.

In the evening the entertainment opened with the sixth regular game of the tournament proper, the contending players being Edward J. Plunkett, champion of Pennsylvania, and John Frawley, champion of Ohio. The playing was spirited and brilliant, particularly on the part of Plunkett, whose "around-the-table" shots were made with rare vigor and certainty. Frawley's nursing was the best part of his game, and was much admired. Plunket won by 87 points. Score:—

Frawley—0, 0, 3, 7, 3, 10, 3, 12, 0, 5, 11, 52, 1, 13, 0, 8, 101, 11, 2, 17, 23, 3, 82, 12, 6, 3, 3, 1, 5, 13, 3. Total, 413. Innings, 31. Average, 13 10-31. Highest run, 101. Banks, 2; safety-plays, 3; pockets off count, 1.

Plunkett.—2, 15, 52, 40, 28, 53, 12, 5, 0, 5, 3, 61, 15, 0, 9, 9, 0, 0, 64, 0, 0, 3, 0, 12, 0, 0, 50, 30, 0, 15—Total, 500. Innings, 31. Average, 16 1-31. Highest run, 64. Banks, 0; safety-plays, 1; pockets off count, 3. Time, 1 hour 25 minutes. Referee, Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati.

Tieman and McDevitt, who have done yeoman's service thus far in the tournament, next encountered each other in a game of 350 points. The former won by 70, his best run being 151, and his average 25.

The concluding game (100 points, push-shot barred) was won by Mr. Phelan, John Frawley being his opponent.

To-day the seventh, eighth, and ninth regular games are to be played between Messrs. Hubbell and McCarthy, Foley and Hubbell, and Dion and McCarthy. The first two are down for the afternoon, the third for the evening, at which time Isidore Gavraud, of Washington, and other noted experts, will also play.

To-morrow the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth regular games will played in the order in which they are here announced:—Plunkett vs. Foley, and Frawley vs. Harrison, in the afternoon, and Hubbell vs. Daniels in the evening.

The spectators yesterday were fully equal, both as regards numbers and character, to those which attended the previous exhibitions, although at night many ladies were present. This may be wholly attributable to the fact that many gentlemen are not aware that their tickets will admit ladies also.—*N. Y. Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held on the evening of the 28th of August, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee, consisting of two from each Precinct of the Ward, to be styled "The Committee on the Dissemination of Sound and Useful Political Information," whose duty it shall be to procure and circulate throughout the Ward such documents as they may deem best to advance the interests of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

In compliance with said resolution, the following gentlemen have been appointed as said committee:—

James P. Wood,	Rev. John W. Mears,
Thomas Potter,	Theodore Bliss,
Edward D. Stokes,	H. R. Kibler,
A. R. Little,	S. S. Scattergood,
E. K. Nicholls,	Amos Darling,
William Curry,	Rev. G. A. Durborow,
Samuel Kennedy,	Robert Osborne,
Rev. Joseph Mason,	George Burnham,
Joseph Tomlinson,	David F. Williams,
Henry Cartwright,	E. L. Reese,
John P. Robinson,	Daniel R. Erdman,
William O. Lesley,	R. B. Allen.

CHARLES A. MILLER, President.
O. S. MANLY, Secretary. 9 4 3t

☞ FAIR.—
A FAIR WILL BE HELD
AT THE
ODD FELLOWS' HALL, FRANKFORD,
for the benefit of the
FRANKFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, September 5.
Cars of the Second and Third and Fifth and Sixth Streets Railways pass the door 9 3 4t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA will be held at their Office, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, on SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. An election will be had of Directors for the ensuing year.
9 6 thst* J. G. BRINCKLE, President.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, and the payment of the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX is GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPETUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, at a rent equivalent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

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DURING THE CONVENTION.

Agents must send in their orders to the Office before 10 o'clock in the evening, or we will be unable to supply them.
JOHN W. FORNEY,
9 4 3t Editor and Proprietor of the "Press."

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WILLIAM I. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. SHEARBORNE.
Philadelphia, September 1, 1866 1t

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It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 6 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuthsmrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade.
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
11 1m No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW ORLEANS.

Report of the Military Commission on the late Riot—The Massacre Preconcerted and Prearranged—The Rebel Grand Jury Packed—Dismissal of Union School-teachers.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—The Military Commission, organized to investigate the circumstances connected with the late massacre, have completed their labor, and handed in their report to General Sheridan at noon to-day. The report covers over eleven hundred pages of closely written manuscript, and proves conclusively that the massacre was preconcerted and prearranged by Mayor Monroe and others.

The members of the Fire Department and the different sections of Rebel military organizations which exist in this city appeared on the ground at a given signal, armed to the teeth, and assisted the police in their hellish task of murdering unarmed and defenseless Union men.

Over one hundred and fifty trustworthy witnesses have been examined, and the evidence corroborative of the above statement is incontrovertible. The report will probably remain in General Sheridan's possession for three or four days, in order to give him ample time to peruse its contents, when it will be forwarded to Washington for the information of the President.

Evidence was also taken in reference to the composition of the Rebel Grand Jury, and the following facts elicited:—That the jury-box should be filled with names from the registry of voters; from those names one hundred and twenty-five are drawn, from which the sheriff and the clerk of the Criminal Court select sixteen, under the direction of the judge, as grand jurors on the registry. There are nearly as many names of Union men as Confederates, but, notwithstanding, every one of the jury selected were notorious Rebels, with a Rebel Colonel as foreman; one is a member of the Legislature, and is therefore exempt; two or three were members of the last Grand Jury, therefore their names could not lawfully be in the jury-box at this time, while two others were not registered voters, and therefore legally incapacitated from serving on a Grand Jury.

In the reorganizing of the white schools in this city, which has lately taken place, many of the lady teachers, who are known as Unionists, were discharged, and good Rebels appointed in their places. Leading Union men of New Orleans are dissatisfied because no action has been taken on the complaint sworn to by them on the 4th of August before the United States Commissioners, charging Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees, Mayor Monroe, and the police with murder, and asking for their arrest under the Civil Rights bill and military orders. The complaint was referred by the Commissioner to Major-General Sheridan. They are preparing a similar document to be signed and sworn to by a large number, with the purpose of presenting it to higher military authority.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Madlle Felicita Vestvali made her appearance as "Bel Demonio" last night, for the first time before a large audience. The applause was general and the whole performance passed off in a most pleasant manner. The piece has been placed upon the stage in gorgeous style by Sinn & Co., who never do anything by halves. The cast embraces every distinguished member of the "star company" attached to this theatre, and the acting all through was above mediocrity. Miss Josie Orton, Mr. George H. Clarke, and Mr. Mackay rendered able assistance to Vestvali, and their efforts went far to make up the success of the performance. *Bel Demonio* is to be repeated to-night to satisfy a universal demand. Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf has assumed the *baton* in the orchestra, and his selections of music have been excellent. Mr. Woolf has discarded the old hackneyed and familiar overtures and presents something entirely novel almost every night. As Madlle Vestvali is playing her farewell engagement in America, no one should fail to visit the Chesnut during this and the coming week.

THE NEW WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke essays his great representation of "Dr Pangloss, LL. D., A. S. S.," to-night in the fine old comedy of the *Heir-at-Law*, and follows it with Dickens' wonderful creation of "Newman Noggs," in *Nicholas Nickleby*. In the latter *role* Mr. Clarke has no equal in this country. It is a triumph in itself, which is perfectly inimitable.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The excellent new play of the *Favorite of Fortune* can only be given for three nights more. Mrs. John Drew, Mr. Montague, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Marlowe have places in the cast, and the piece is put upon the stage in a style worthy of the great credit of this theatre.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Worrell sisters present a fine bill to-night. In addition to the beautiful protean extravaganza of the *Invisible Prince*, the laughable comedietta of the *Good-for-Nothing* will be given with Miss Jennie Worrell as "Sam." The affecting drama of the *Idiot Witness* concludes the performance.

SALLE DIABOLOQUE.—Heller at Assembly Buildings is doing an immense business. His programme is almost entirely new, and the magic tricks are really wonderful. His performances on the piano are artistic and full of humor, and his jokes and pleasantries are delicately humorous. Those who appreciate entertainments of a high order should patronize Heller, and make him a Philadelphia fixture. Our advice to you is to "Go to Heller's *Soirees Diaboliques*."

THE OPERA HOUSE.—Carncross & Dixey offer an attractive menage per formance every evening. The "City Cars" and the "Pawnbroker's Ghost" are very droll, and create an immense amount of merriment. The beautiful ballads, new jokes, extraordinary jugglery, and athletic sports of the "ebonies" are equally productive of a general good feeling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The alarm of fire this morning about four o'clock was caused by flames being discovered issuing from the third story back building of the house occupied by Mitchell & Fletcher, No. 1204 Chesnut street. The entire building is occupied by this firm, and is stocked with a heavy supply of valuable groceries. The loss sustained in the attic, where was stored a lot of valuable furniture belonging to persons now absent from the city, will amount to about $250. There was also stored in the premises a large lot of old and valuable Madeira wine, the loss of which will amount to about $500. The stock in the second story, consisting of teas, wines, and miscellaneous goods was greatly damaged by water, and the loss on the same will be quite heavy. The damage in the lower floor, occupied as the salesroom of the firm, was principally by water and the large collection of choice groceries here stored suffered greatly in consequence of this fact.

The fire broke out as stated, in the third story, and was caused by a rocket which lodged on the roof last night, during the great Union meeting. The flames did not burst out until the hour named, and then so suddenly that before the firemen could get into service serious damage had been done. Mitchell & Fletcher are insured in the American Insurance Office to the amount of $15,000, which will probably cover the loss sustained.

The firemen worked with their usual alacrity, and it is owing to their efforts that the loss was not much heavier than it resulted. The adjoining house, No. 1202, occupied by Mr. J. Quinn, was also damaged to the amount of about $1000.

A NOBLE CHARITY.—We call attention, with pleasure, to the following appeal for the South. The enterprise which it sets forth, the relief and education of the poor white children of the South, is peculiar to Pennsylvania with the aid of New Jersey, and deserves the warmest co-operation of our fellow-citizens:—

The American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, relying on the sympathies of the citizens of the States they represent, have resolved to continue their school in the State of Georgia another year. Our appeal is to every patriot, philanthropist, and Christian in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Seven hundred poor white children, whom we have collected out of old deserted tents, or miserable shanties, join in this appeal. Many of these children are the sons and daughters of loyal men, who sacrificed all their worldly possessions, and laid their lives upon the altar of their country, in order to perpetuate our glorious Union. Your contributions in the past have gone far to cheer their hearts, to clothe their bodies, as well as to educate them for usefulness in life. We hope soon to have the school provided for by the cities in which they are located. At present they are unable to do it.

Contributions will be gladly received by Samuel V. Merrick, President; William Struthers Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street; Joseph Parker, Secretary, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

P. S.—Clothing will be thankfully received at the office of the Secretary.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Congressional Convention of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, which assembled at Doylestown on the 1st inst., adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention endorse the course and votes of the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, who has so ably represented this district in Congress for the past four years, and express their regret that he declined again serving as their representative.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY were to have held a meeting at their rooms, No. 702 Walnut street, yesterday, but owing to the absence of members no quorum was obtained. The next meeting of the Society will be held on the first Wednesday in October.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday upon the body of Thomas Judge, who was fatally stabbed by Thomas McVey some time ago. Verdict, that the said Thomas Judge came to his death from the effects of stabs inflicted upon him by Thomas McVey on the 26th day of August, 1866.

An inquest was also held yesterday at No. 617 Bedford street, upon the body of Charles Adams, aged forty years. Deceased committed suicide by taking laudanum, and the verdict was so rendered.

ARREST OF W. B. REED.—W. B. Reed was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Fifteenth and Wallace streets, on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. The accused was taken to the office of Alderman Hutchinson, where a lengthy examination took place, the charge being a grave one. He was finally allowed his liberty, by providing security to the amount of $500 for his appearance at Court to answer for the offense.

INCITING TO RIOT.—A young man named Hugh Dale was arrested last evening at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, on the charge of inciting to riot. The officer who took him in custody conveyed him to the office of Alderman Hutchinson, where his case was properly attended to by bail being demanded to the amount of $500 for his appearance at Court to answer for the offense charged against him.

A SEVERE FALL FROM A HORSE.—Last night, Mr. Charles J. Houseman, who was acting as an assistant marshal of the grand procession, was thrown from his horse at Broad and Locust streets. The horse trod on his stomach, injuring him severely, after he was thrown. He was taken to his home, in Redman street, between Lombard and South, and lies in a critical condition.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—George Black, residing at Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, was taken into custody last evening, on suspicion of being a burglar. He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of Tenth and Austin streets, when Officer Kilhower accosted him as to his intentions. Not being able to give any satisfactory account of himself, he was taken before Alderman Butler, who held him in $700 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF BRIDLES.—Edward Kirkbride was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of having stolen from the stable of a gentleman residing in Burlington, New Jersey, a lot of bridles and other articles. He was detected in the act of selling them at a low price, and after being conveyed to the office of Alderman Cloud, where the hearing took place, was required to enter bail in the sum of $500 for a further hearing.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—The Liberty Base Ball Club of New Brunswick will play the Athletic Club of this city to-morrow afternoon at Fifteenth and Columbia avenue. The Liberty is one of the oldest clubs in the association, having been formed in 1857, and, we understand, the members are first-class players. A good game may be expected. It will commence at 3 o'clock.

WHO IS THE OWNER?—A fine gun, with back action percussion lock, No. 11 bore, which was taken from a very suspicious looking character yesterday morning, is still at the Second District Police Station, awaiting a legitimate owner, who will please call and take it away.

LARCENY OF SILVER.—Patrick Donelly had a hearing last evening, at the office of Alderman Boswell, on the charge of stealing a gold pencil, pen, and other valuables. After the investigation had closed, the accused was required to enter bail for his appearance at Court to answer the offense.

DEAD INFANT.—The body of a dead infant was found this morning in one of the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the depot, Market street, above Eighth. The police took charge of it, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire at a late hour last night was caused by the burning of the coppersmith shop located at No. 211 Willow street. Loss trifling.

SUPERVISOR APPOINTED.—Mayor McMichael has appointed Joseph Asch as Supervisor of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

SCARCE ARTICLES —
Among the things hard to be found
Are cats that are not greedy,
Rag-men whose voices sweetly sound,
And Quakers that look seedy.
Rich blockheads quite devoid of pride,
Lovers that hate their thrall,
And thieves that relish being tried:
Yet you may find these all,
Before a man not satisfied
With his suit from Tower Hall.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE RATTLESNAKE never strikes until it has first given its warning rattle. So the Cholera never assumes its specific pestilential form, until after it has given due warning by manifesting its premonitory symptoms. These may exist for days, or only for a few hours; but if *MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE* be administered when they first appear, in nine cases out of ten the disease will go no further: and even when the disease has run into its specific form, the mixture will save the great majority of cases. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into
FIVE-TWENTIES,
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

TEN-FORTY COUPONS due September 1,
Bought by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR is one who in any way adds to the welfare and happiness of the community. Health is the one great element of happiness. Dr. Marsden, by the preparation and general introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, has done and is now doing much to secure the blessing of health to the community, and so we may well place him on the list of great public benefactors. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway, & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

CRAMPS, CHOLIC CHOLERA, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DR. HUMPHREYS, of No. 562 Broadway, New York, well known to the Homœopathic medical practice, has transferred his interest to a company of which he is a member, and is now ready to furnish all the varieties of Specifics the profession and people may need. No house in this department of medicine has larger facilities, or a better reputation, than that of which Dr. H. is now at the head.—*Newark Advertiser*, March 29, 1865.

BEFORE YOU BUY "FOREIGN PERFUMES," ask the dealers to show you their European invoices. They can't do it. Reason why:—Importations have ceased under the present tariff. The articles are counterfeits. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—a finer extract than Paris has ever produced—now reigns supreme in this market.—*Amsterdam Recorder.*

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS, also Northern, Eastern, and Western loyalists, will meet to-day at 10 o'clock at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price Clothing Store, under the Continental, to take into consideration the propriety of being newly *suited* in all particulars.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

DR. H. N. GUERNSEY has removed to No. 1423 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KLINEFELTER—WILSON.—September 4, at St Matthew's Lutheran Church, by Rev. L. W. Dutter, D. D., Rev. F. KLINEFELTER to Miss ANNA E. WILSON, both of this city. No cards.

PEPPERLY—HORNER.—On the 4th instant by Alderman Wilson Kerr, at the Western Hotel, Mr. PETER PEPPERLY, of Philadelphia, to Miss ASENATH A. HORNER, of Ocean county, N. J.

DIED.

BONSALL.—On the evening of September 5, HENRY W. BONSALL, aged 39 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William D. Kelley, corner of Forty-first and Myrtle streets on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. 8§

DIAMOND.—On the 6th inst. MARIA E. DIAMOND, widow of the late John Diamond, and daughter of Edward Carroll, esq.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. 8§

RAFTERY.—On the 4th instant, LAWRENCE RAFTERY, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2011 Alter street, below Washington avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 11 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church.

SCHOLEFIELD.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARY SCHOLEFIELD, wife of Mr. Elijah Scholefield, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mullin street, Falls of Schuylkill, on Friday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Roxborough Cemetery. Services in the Baptist Church.

STURGIS.—On the 4th instant, after a weary watch, in the blessed hope of an immortal life, MARIE E., wife of John Sturgis, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Woodlawn Union Grove, No. 1 I. O. of F. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to the First Baptist Church.

WITTERS.—On Sunday afternoon, the 2d instant, WILLIE CONRADE WITTERS, son of William C. and Eliza A. Witters, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Greenview, Darby road, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BEGINNERS IN HOUSEKEEPING AND OLD Housekeepers are requested to examine our assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Cooking Utensils.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

"BROTHER NED," OR "COUSIN WILL," OR any other lad, would be highly pleased by the gift of a Chest of Tools or a Boy's Turning Lathe from
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPRAINED OR DISLOCATED WRISTS, aching backs, strained muscles, torn clothing, wasted time, and grim looks, may all be removed from your kitchen on wash-day by the introduction of a Patent Clothes-Wringer. And of these we are confident, from experience, that those with cog wheels will be found the most durable. But we have different kinds for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE IMPORTED, for their fall sales,
Dagmar Woollen Shawls,
Metante Woollen Shawls,
New Style Cloakings,
Superior Plain Silks,
Magnificent Plaid Poplins. 9 30 3m

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester,
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st of September 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills, ... $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement, ... 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion, ... $1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion, ... $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of .... $1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5: which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $2a each box or trunk per year; contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT. ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE,
President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 5trp

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 2m No 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets
And also at the New Establishment,
2 26 5p os. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC. STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 1 6t*

DRY GOODS.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
FALL GOODS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
COATINGS, ETC.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
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FOR BLANKETS—
GO TO CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER'S,
WHERE ALL GOODS ARE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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HONEY-COMB QUILTS
AT $3 EACH.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
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MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES—
A LARGE STOCK AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
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OF ALL GRADES AT
REDUCED PRICES
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 6 3t Above Willow.

HURON BLANKETS.
Huron Fine Bed Blankets.
Huron Premium Blankets.
Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.
Huron Single Bed Blankets.
Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.
We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated
HURON BLANKETS,
Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.
They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

MOSQUITO NETS
AND
NETTING.
Persons returning to the city are respectfully informed that we have now on hand and ready for immediate use,
PATENT UMBRELLA MOSQUITO NETS,
FOR SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEDS, CRIBS, CRADLES, ETC.,
OF ALL THE REQUIRED SIZES AND COLORS
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
8 21 tuths12trp
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. (8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 5 5p

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT will return to the city and resume business September 1. Orders received as usual at MASON & CO.'S, No. 307 Chesnut street. 6 17 1m rp

FIFTH EDITION

GREAT CONVENTION

Additional Proceedings.

Speech of Gov. Brownlow in Full.

Adoption of the Address.

The Resolutions Complete.

The Close of To-day's Session.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[*Continued from our Fourth Edition.*]

Meanwhile, Rebel ideas in the one section, and Republican ideas in another, will again lead to the contest that prevailed before. That contest might have been ended to-day had the President followed out a reasonable course in reconstructing the Southern States, by denouncing and punishing treason, instead of insisting upon Rebel representation in Congress.

But above his authority rises a power superior to his—the Constitution. And the Unionists of the South join with the true men of the North in declaring that no sacrilegious hand shall be permitted to despoil this charter of liberty of a single feature that adorns that instrument. (Cheers.)

The Address closed with a vivid description of Independence Hall and the loyalty of the people of Philadelphia.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, claimed the floor, but Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, was granted it, amidst cheering.

Governor Brownlow's Speech.

He said:—I have but a single remark to make. My first connection with politics in this country commenced in 1828, when in Tennessee I was one of a corporal's guard that espoused the cause of John Quincy Adams. From that time I have been in conventions—State Conventions, Southern Conventions, National Conventions, and have voted for or against addresses—or documents of this kind for many, many times.

The Address read this morning by the gentleman from Maryland I regard as the most appropriate and able document I have ever heard. (Great cheers.)

I have no objection to the amendment of my friend from Virginia (Mr Botts), because in my judgment it makes the document still more severe; but still, upon the whole, I am for the adoption of it as it is, without the crossing of a *t* or the dotting of an *i*. (Cheers.)

Hon. John M. Botts—I beg leave to say I made no motion, but only suggested I would prefer the introduction of the word *true* to precede *Democratic*.

Governor Brownlow—That is well done; we are able to adopt it, sir; we ought to have a vote; we are not prepared to stay here for days and nights together any longer. And if we are able, I hope we will contribute funds for the publication of ten millions of copies in large type, big enough for Andrew Johnson, whether drunk or sober, to read. (Great laughter and cheers.) I move the previous question. (Cheers.)

Adoption of the Address.

The Address was then adopted with but very few dissenting voices, the substitute being first negatived.

The Chair then announced the following as the

Committee on Finance.

Messrs. Dr. R. O. Sidney, Miss.; John P. Camp, Mo.; Thomas Hornbrook, W. Va; Gail Borden, Texas; and R. R. Butler, Tenn.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, then presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which were read by the Secretary, as follows:—

The Resolutions.

Resolved, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the people of the North in thanksgiving to Almighty God, through whose will a rebellion unparalleled for its cause, essness, its cruelty, and its criminality, has been overruled to the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution over every State and Territory of the republic.

Resolved, That we demand now, as we have demanded at all times since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the States in which we live to their old relations with the Union, on the simplest and fewest conditions consistent with the protection of our lives, property, and political rights, now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of Rebels lately in arms.

Resolved, That the unhappy policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in its effects upon the loyal people of the South, unjust, oppressive, and intolerable; and accordingly, however ardently we desire to see our respective States once more represented in the Congress of the nation, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President, as tending not to abate, but only to magnify the perils and sorrows of our condition.

Resolved, That with pride in the patriotism of the Congress, with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the States to their former condition as States in the American Union, we will stand by the positions taken by them, and use all means consistent with a peaceful and lawful course to secure the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the Congress at its recent session, and regret that the Congress, in its wisdom, did not provide by law for the greater security of the loyal people in the States not yet admitted to representation.

Resolved, That the political power of the Government of the United States in the administration of public affairs is, by its Constitution, confided to the popular or law-making department of the Government.

Resolved, That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government and the rights of the people of such States, are political questions, and are, therefore, clearly within the control of Congress to the exclusion of the independent action of any and every other department of the Government.

Resolved, That there is no right, political, legal, or constitutional in any State to secede or withdraw from the Union—that they may, by wicked and unauthorized revolutions and force, sever the relations which they have sustained to the Union, and when they do so, and assume the attitude of public enemies at war with the United States, they subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international law, and the laws of which are applicable to belligerents, according to modern usage.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the Union of the States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combine to carry forward triumphantly the principles of freedom and progress, until all men of all races shall everywhere beneath the flag of our country have accorded to them freely all that their virtues, intelligence, industry, patriotism, and energy may entitle them to attain.

Resolved, That the organization in the unrepresented States, assuming to be State Governments not having been legally established, are not legitimate Governments until recognized by Congress.

Resolved, That the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, under the roof of the time-honored hall in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, inspires us with an animating hope that the principles of just and equal government which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin, shall become the corner-stone of reconstruction.

Resolved, That we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the virtues, patriotism, sublime faith, upright human life, and generous nature of the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal liberty the world over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed peoples of all countries in their struggles for freedom, and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves the character of the government under which they live.

Resolved, That the lasting gratitude of the nation is due to the men who bore the battle and in covering themselves with imperishable glory have saved to the world its hope of free government, and relying upon the "invincible soldiers and sailors" who made the grand army and navy of the republic to be true to the principles for which they fought we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due the saviors of the nation, and in securing the fruits of their victories.

Resolved, That, remembering with profound gratitude and love the precepts of Washington, we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as the primary object of our patriotic desire which has heretofore sustained us with great power in our love of the Union. When so many of our neighbors in the South were waging war for its destruction, our deep and abiding love for the memory of the Father of his country and for the Union, is more deeply engraven upon our hearts than ever.

Adoption of the Resolutions.

After the reading was completed, a demand was made that the vote should be taken separately on each resolution. They were then read *seriatim* by the Secretary, and adopted almost unanimously. When the vote came to be taken on the resolution of respect to the memory of the martyred Lincoln, the audience rose *en masse*, and in silence bowed assent.

Report of the Committee on the Visit to the Tomb of Lincoln.

The committee on the general tour of certain members of the Convention designated yesterday then submitted a report, giving the programme to be followed in this order:—

The delegates will start from Philadelphia on Monday, the 10th inst. There will be speaking in New York city, under the direction of the State Committee, on Monday evening. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the delegates will proceed to Albany, speaking in that city on that evening. A portion of the delegation will proceed to Boston, Mass., to attend the meeting held there in Faneuil Hall, Wednesday, 12th. On Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th inst., the delegation will speak at various points in Connecticut and Eastern New York, reassembling at Albany on Saturday, the 15th ult. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the delegation will speak at various points in Central and Western New York, reuniting at Erie, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, on Thursday, the 20th, the delegation will be at Cleveland, Ohio, and will speak at various points in that State, under the direction of the State Central Committee, reuniting at Indianapolis, Indiana, upon Tuesday, the 25th inst., and will speak at various points in Indiana during the remainder of the week. Upon Monday, October 1, the delegation will reunite at Chicago, Illinois, whence they will proceed to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

A delegate moved that the name of Fred. Douglass, of New York, be added to that Committee. (Cries of "No! no!")

The President—That motion is out of order, as these names were reported by the Committee from delegates to this Southern Convention, to which Mr. Douglass is not accredited.

The Secretary of the Convention read the roll, and the delegation from the States selected; and for each States to draft an address to be read to the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled, with the following result:—

Committee on Address to Congress.

Texas, Lorenzo Sherwood; Louisiana, Thomas J. Durant; Tennessee, Colonel William B Stokes; Virginia, Hon Lewis Mackenzie; West Virginia, James E. Wharton; Georgia, G. W. Bispham; Alabama, M. J Stackpole; Kentucky, Dr. L. L. Bickerton; Mississippi, George W. Adams; Missouri, Colonel John S. Cavender; Arkansas, Colonel Rogers; North Carolina, Hon. D R. Goodloe; Maryland, Hon. Daniel White; Delaware, John A Alderdice; Florida, Hon. B. Frazier; District of Columbia, J. A. Boswell.

A motion of Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, of Texas, that a committee of three be appointed to publish the proceedings of the Convention, was adopted, and the following committee announced:—

Hon. L. Sherwood of Texas; Hon. Mr. Creswell, of Maryland; and Mr. Clayton, of Maryland.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, read Secretary Seward's speech, delivered yesterday at Chicago, in which he asked, "Do you want Andrew Johnson President or King?"

The report of the Committee on Unreconstructed States was asked for, but was not ready to be presented.

A delegate from Maryland moved that the President of this Convention be authorized to appoint members for each of the Southern States on the National Union Committee. The motion was declared out of order.

The remaining resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the series of resolutions were then passed without an opposing voice.

A delegate from Texas proposed and moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to lay an address before the representatives of the people in Congress assembled.

On motion, the resolution was passed.

Judge Barber Lewis, of Tennessee, moved that a careful education of the youth of the Southern States by loyal teachers was most important, that their minds should not be perverted by treasonable teachings in the schools and academies of the reorganized States.

Judge Lewis deemed the subject a most important one, as a proper system of education in the past would never have allowed the late Rebellion to occur. He would have all admitted to its benefits, whites and blacks. He thought that the measure was properly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and if such action was not constitutional, it could easily be made so.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstructed States.

Various motions to adjourn were offered and lost.

Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., of Maryland, offered a resolution of thanks to President Speed and the officers of the Convention, for the able manner in which they had filled their positions, which was carried.

Another motion to adjourn being voted down, Mr. Goldsborough, of Maryland, offered a resolution of thanks to the Union League for the banquet tendered them yesterday, which was adopted.

A Delegate—I see that it is intended to force this Convention to adjourn *sine die* to-day, to close of all discussion. That cannot but sow seeds of disorder and contention among us.

On motion,

COUCH AND ORR.

For the Evening Telegraph.

When the late Wigwam Convention was being held in our city, an observer took his stand on Mount Patriotism, where he could see all, and he sends us a view of it as follows:—

Old Massachusetts rests not on a *Couch*,
South Carolina does not stand in *Orr*,
For Couch and Orr said naught but did so much,
Inside the Wigwam, that some people saw,
What tears their love from Copperheads could draw,
While arm-in-arm they bill and coo, "My Policy" as law.

Then politicians weep, and then they cry,
That men who led Rebellion, treason, crime,
Shall now have equal power, and stand as high,
As men who through the contest stood sublime,
Who labored, suffered, conquered for all time,
Because that is "My Policy," my own fixed purpose, prime.

To take from Congress what is theirs to do,
And vest it all in one man who, 'tis plain,
First contradicts himself, then Congress too,
And then declares "My Policy" shall reign,
And moves from office all true, patriot men—
Who will not walk his track or join his train,
And weeps for joy to know his Wigman gain;
Show, truly, that those Wigwam tears were not all shed in vain.

The cheers and tears, and music had their flow,
With work prepared then Wigwam saw his way;
Secured full hush, and found his plan could go,
Read out resolves, and his address straightway,
Passed all right through, adjourned without delay;
But had misgivings in his heart that all might not obey.

With so *much* done, 'tis strange to think, that on that very day
The leaders to themselves, perhaps, did rather slyly say:—
Our track is laid, the steam is up, we can't have stop or stay,
"My Policy" we *must* put through, or else, *where is our pay?*

J. L.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1866.

COPPERHEADS AND COLORED MEN.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sojourning in your beautiful city, perhaps it is not proper that I should intrude upon your columns. Nevertheless, I desire to call attention to two little facts which loom up into large proportions, as showing the outrageous hypocrisy of the Judas-faced Copperheads and unworthy Andrew Johnson.

Your Rebel organs here, as well as those elsewhere, are very bolsterous about Mr. Frederick Douglass, a colored citizen of New York, joining in the procession on Monday. Yet a *colored man* so much darker hue is a travelling companion of the Copperhead Mogul, A Johnson; and his "d—d clerk" (as General Sherman called a Cabinet secretary), W. H. Seward, takes "great pleasure," and regards it as an "honor" to introduce the colored man aforesaid to the people who assemble along their trip to see Grant and Farragut. I refer to M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, emphatically a *colored man*, who would, under the Copperhead State Rights policy of class legislation in "a white man's" Government, have no rights a white man is bound to respect.

Yet these wretched party hypocrites do not howl about this colored gentleman accompanying their master on his filthy electioneering tour to the Garden City of the Northwest—a tour made ostensibly to do reverence to the memory of the patriotic dead, but basely perverted, as no other President has ever stooped to do, to denouncing as traitors the great party which elected him, and stirring up bad blood of bad men against a loyal and industrious Congress.

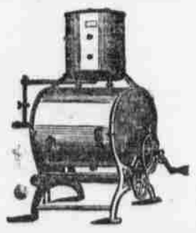
Again, this Wilkes Booth President, amongst his innumerable disgusting personal references to his *humble* and *modest* self, calls attention to his "record," and naively assumes that we can judge of his future by his past. We can, thank God! We remember that in 1852, in a convention in Nashville, he favored Secession; we remember that he was a life-long pro-slavery Democrat; we remember that, according to his "record," he supported with all his exalted ability John C. Breckinridge for President; we remember that he was soon after rabid in denunciation of traitors, and would catch them, try them, and *hang them*; that he was the self-impaled "Moses" of the poor negro; that he got on the popular Lincoln ticket in a subordinate position, and by a *strange coincidence* got into the Presidential chair, and, from the *record*, has left the Republican Union party, forsaken his Southern compatriots, and joined the Rebels.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
No. 731 SPRUCE Street.
21 6m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

200,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, on street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near	10,000
1 Three-story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, North	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rose)	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,000
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $260 each	1,300
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $65 each	1,300
50 Silver Pastors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $3 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
40,485 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col CHAS. E. CAPELHART,
Maj M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses: permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Dougaty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. L. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 tos

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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE LYRIC ARTISTE,
VESTVALI,
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VESTVALI,
who will appear as
ANGELO, ANGELO,
ANGELO, ANGELO,
ANGELO, ANGELO,
ANGELO, ANGELO,
in John Brougham's five act Drama, entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
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BEL DEMONIO,
produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Supported by the
STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 8,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE—Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MRS. JOHN DREW
MRS JOHN DREW
in a new Play,
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
J. West and Marston's great Play of
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Bester Lorrington.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Time—the present. Scene—the Isle of Wight.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
NO PLAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Prices as usual. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the popular Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 6,
Coleman's sterling Comedy of
THE HEIR-AT-LAW.
Dr. Pangloss.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
To conclude with the comic Drama, from the works of Charles Dickens, entitled
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Illustrating incidents in the lives of Nicholas and the orphan boy Smike.
Newman Noggs.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. FARNHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE CHARMING WORRELL SISTERS.
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
who, during the past week, have been received at every performance with the greatest applause and delight by immense audiences.
Second week of the popular comedian,
MR. J. L. DONNELLY.
THIS EVENING
will be presented the fairy extravaganza, by J. R. Planche, Esq., entitled
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
the laughable Farce of the
GOOD FOR NOTHING,
and the Drama entitled the
IDIOT WITNESS.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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FULL HOUSES NIGHTLY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEW PROGRAMME—MAGIC, MUSIC, and FUN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents, secured seats, 75 cents. 9 3 6s

MENNERCHOR ORCHESTRA.—The active members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meetings for practice will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at the Mannerchor Hall, No. 346 DILLWYN Street. Punctual attendance is requested. Amateurs desiring to join are cordially invited to attend, or call upon the undersigned.

WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER, Conductor,
8 21 24 28 31 3t 4 6 8s No. 217 VINE Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no cheaper Whisky known commanding such recommendation on such high grounds:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1866.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS ESSENCES known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1866.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 No. 148 S. NINTH Street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 25, 1866.

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
9 5 12t Secretary of the Navy.

342 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth. 16 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne:—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,

DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of cold hands at the business, a heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours etc.,

FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs Lillie & Sons:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and exposing what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed also in this. They then drilled with heavy sledges to break in the doors which successively resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours truly,

G. P. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne, General Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully,

O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe: this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.

WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

An Unparalleled Test

OF

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal---A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:

Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar where it lay out of city unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out yesterday afternoon, we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND LARGE LILLIE SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. Ra Hart's when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly,

EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's Safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are rendered useless after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof, perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My carriage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons cheaply and promptly with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.

8 2 t M. C. SADLER, Agent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
125,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
36,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks	835 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George G. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1s

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baird & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 305 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 39 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Francis, late Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 327 Chesnut street. 4 8 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

The company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

201

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING, N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
HURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. P. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 18
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11 467 53.	$710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCH

THE DIFFERENCE.

Men loose their ships, the eager things,
To try their luck at sea,
But none can tell by note or count,
How many there may be.
One turneth east, another south—
They never come again,
And then we know they must have sunk,
But neither how nor when.

God sends His happy birds abroad—
"They're less than ships," say we;
No moment passes but He knows
How many there should be.
One buildeth high, another low,
With just a bird's light care—
If only one, perchance, doth fall,
God knoweth when and where.

THE "DUNDERBERG."

The Marine Monster Ready for Use—The Trial Trip Soon to Occur—A Dock Test of the Engines—Their Capacity, Conduct, Specialties, Etc.—The New Pumps, Condensers, Etc.

The great mailed steam ram, the *Dunderberg*, is finally ready for sea. Launched July 12, 1865, a little over thirteen months have been marvellously busily occupied in interiorily furnishing the marine Titan, in oxing the immense machinery, painting, decorating, and transacting all the general and, in this case, extraordinary effects that attend the time between the launching and the trial trip of a vessel. Everything is complete except the putting in of the armament. That is indefinitely de erred. The Government has resolved not to arm the marine monster until an emergency arises for her use, or, at least, not for some time. The ship, or rather ram, is to lay idly by till such time as the naval authorities see fit to waken her dormant thunders into irresistible activity.

In about a week, perhaps in a little longer time, the official trial trip is to be made, under the observation of Rear-Admiral Gregory, who has been ordered by the Govern ment to attend upon her construction, and also of several other eminent naval officers, as well as of Mr. William H. Webb, contractor and builder, invited guests, and the members of the press. Public notice will be given anticipatory of the event. During the last two days, the gigantic anomaly in naval economy has been undergoing a dock test, after the manner of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin*, of verboraphic belligerent memory. For the purpose, not of testing either her power or her machinery, which will be the problem of the oficial trial trip, but merely to give frictional experience to her engines, and a familiarity with their working to the engineers, the *Dunderberg* has been running during the last forty-eight hours under a ten-pounds' pressure of steam to the square inch, and has, at that minimum rate, achieved thirty-five revolutions of the tremendous screw wheel per minute, or one in every one and five-twelfths seconds, which would assure an easy speed of nine knots per hour. The average intention is to operate under twenty-five pounds of steam, which will secure sixty revolutions per minute. The maximum power of steam pressure that can be safely maintained is forty pounds, including seventy-seven revolutions every minute, which stands for an hourly speed of between sixteen and a half and eighteen knots.

Mr. Webb and Admiral Gregory, with only the men regularly employed in the running of the vessel, started in her at five o'clock this morning for a little steaming around the harbor. No outsiders were admitted; all were rigidly forbidden a passage, as the excursion is purely for the purpose of seeing how the ram can be best worked for her decisive trip, soon, as stated, to occur, when liberal facilities will be given for scientific and reportorial investigation into the behavior of this annihilator of all old-time nautical ideas.

A VISIT TO "THE THUNDERING MOUNTAIN."

Yesterday afternoon our reporter was conducted through the magnificent Monarch of the Waters, by the courtesy of the chief engineer.

As the vessel has been before most carefully and elaborately engraved, and described in these columns, as to most of her characteri-tics, when launched, a description only of her engines, which of course were not in at that period, will be of fresh interest to the public.

These engines are two in number. They are of the horizontal, back-acting, condensed kind, of 6000 horse-power. The cylinders, too, are of a several internal diameter of 8½ feet, with a piston stroke of 3½ feet. By an immense exertion of skill and power they were interiorly horizontally bored out. Springing or "giving" is thus made next to impossible. The supercial condenser is arranged so as to operate for each of the engines, and developes the following extent:—Depth, 60 inches; length, 26 feet; width, 10 feet.

MINOR ENGINES, THE PUMPS, ETC.

In addition to the two main engines, the air-driving and circulating pumps are worked by independent ones, which were not in operation yesterday. They are merely of ordinary extent and features, but when worked in conjunction with the motive engines will give an unprecedented velocity to the immense ram, one of whose principal designs, the running down and sinking of all opposing crafts, will thus be largely utilized. The two steam cylinders working the air-pump are 36x36 inches, which also is the exact measurement of the pump itself.

The circulating pumps are two in number, and the condensing pumps include an extent of 33x36 inches. Each engine has a bilge-pump of nine-inch cylindrical reach, and a twelve-inch piston-stock. The total capacity of the coal-bunkers, which are portioned out of the interior hull of the vessel, is the enormous number of 2,224,000 pounds of coal, which is carried to the furnaces by little cars, propelled by an application of the very steam whose power they are continually feeding. At a pressure of ten pounds the engines consume two tons per hour. The ordinary burning will be 3½ tons hourly. The extraordinary, or maximum, 4 4-5 tons.

DIMENSIONS OF ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.

Cylinders (two) each	100 inches.
Piston stroke	45 inches.
Main boilers	6 inches.
Donkey boilers	2 inches.
Heighth of boilers	17½ feet.
Depth of boilers	13 feet.
Front of boilers	21 5-12 feet.
Weight of boilers	1,008 000 pounds.
Boiler surface	30 000 feet.
Grate surface	1 200 feet.
Condenser	12,000 square feet.
Propeller diameter	21 feet.
Pitch of propeller	29 feet.

TABULAR SIZE OF THE "DUNDERBERG."

Length	380 feet 4 inches.
Greatest beam	72 ft. 10 inches.
Hold depth	22 ft. 7 inches.
Casemate height	7 ft. 9 inches.
Ram's jut	50 feet.
Water draught	21 feet.
Displacement	7,000 tons.
Tonnage	5,000 tons.
Armor's weight	2,240,000 pounds.

—*N. Y. World.*

Virginia Military Institute.—The session of this Institute commences on the 13th of September. All the cadets are expected to be there on the 10th, to take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration of Hubard's copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, which was carried off by General Hunter, but which the Government of West Virginia, manifesting a most creditable spirit, caused to be returned to Lexington, Va. The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—"The interest of the event will be very much enhanced by the presence of General Grant, who has promised to attend. The presence of General Lee and General Grant on that day, witnessing the installation of the statue of the 'Father of his Country,' will be one of the most striking indications of the revived and convalescent nationality of the Federal Union that has yet been presented, and cannot fail to exert a moral influence in favor of the restoration of peace and equality to the Union."

—An English paper says there is no city in the world, not even Paris, where musical performances are so continuous as in London. The old distinctions of seasons and recess are now, as far as music is concerned, almost obliterated, and opera or concerts are to be heard all the year round.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth6rp Below Fourth.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. 5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 28

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 2d BOWMAN & LEONARD.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.
DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL
DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. SECRETARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— BLOEMAKER, Esq., No. 2034 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GEST, Esq., No. 25 South Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all malacies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No 1031 W. WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25rp

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
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Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, 23 S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon.
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME
For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH
This Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, entails a sympathetic disorders green sickness, muscular envy and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAY'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA ANEMIA.
The majority of the ordinances of medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia and all other persons ist gued from over anxiety, nervous emotions overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and in all its without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO and at every good chemists 8 24thfr

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs colds consumption whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis inflammation and restriction of air vesicles in the lungs etc. Its remedy should be in every family:—
Charles Wilcox Forney's Press office,
Charles H. Graham, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen Inquirer office
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William H. Carpenter Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph Front and Richard streets.
James W. Ferrine No. 1128 Charles street.
B. A. Davis No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1036 Palmer street,
R. G. Marcer No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff No. 73 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
E. W. Richard, No. 1 Dock street
B. C. Turner No. 527 S. second street.
L. Plates No. 265 South street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Campbell No. 1042 Sansom street.
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George Wilson No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks No. 69 North second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
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John Maginnis rear of No. 134 North Second street.
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Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP of which we have already sold considerable quantities as a most excellent and efficacious remedy to the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying fact to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets,

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
BYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
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GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical Debility, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per BOX, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.
It Revives Strength to the system and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Can lon to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to responsible parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 1f President.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7·30s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers Water Tanks Propellers, etc etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears blocks falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Street's.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks Iron Boats etc.
Castings of all kinds either Iron or Brass
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Ashcroft & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Antoony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service. add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROADS, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS—June 4 1866
Leaving the Company's Depot at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove Tamaqua Sunbury, Williamsport Lewisburg, Rochester Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown Wilkesbarre Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg etc; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc
AFTER NOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 2·20 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.
Market train with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 3·15 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3·45 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M. Leave Reading for Philadelphia at 4·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·35 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 2·20 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 6·00 P. M. passing Reading at 1·55 and 11·53 A. M and 1·45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore etc
Returning, express trains leave Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express trains from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M. and 3·05 P. M., passing Reading at 7·40 and 10·02 A. M., and 12·22 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·55 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of the RAILROAD Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates
BAGGAGE
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards certifying themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.
FOR UNION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal cities good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced rates to be had only at the Ticket Office at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all points accessible from the company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2 3, 4, 4½ 6 6½ 7, 8, 9 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2 3 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1 4, 6½ 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½ 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8 9 40, 11·40 A. M 1·40 3·40, 5 40 6·40 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 5 and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·4 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½ 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A., M., 1¾, 4 5 6¾ and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1 55, and 6 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4½ 6½, 6, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7 8, 9 20, 9½, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6½ 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 9¼ A. M. 1 5, 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, and connecting Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 8·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·20 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·15 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 and 5·30 P. M
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or DEPOT.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM depot at MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866
8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.
3 P. M., Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May 7·00 P. M.
3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
Freight will be received at Second covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.
RETURNING TRAINS.
Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., will stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury Due 11 37 A. M.
Leave Bridgeton, 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M and 3·35 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·05 and 9·45 A. M and —— P. M.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.
West Jersey Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTIONS.
Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M. arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Philadelphia; and for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight

THE "DUNDERBERG."

Experimental Trip of the "Thunder Mountain"—Gratifying Success Throughout—Something for Foreign Digestion—Our Naval Chef d'Œuvre, Etc. Etc.

The first experimental trip of the mammoth armored ram, the *Dunderberg*, literally the "Thunder-Mountain," occurred yesterday, and in its results was as thorough a success as were the interests that hung upon its issue of grand and grave importance. At 5 o'clock, the starting hour, our reporter noticed on board Mr. William H. Webb, the contractor and constructor; Mr. Meschler, the foreman-in-chief of Mr. Webb's yard; Mr. Roach, builder of the engines; Mr. Erastus W. Smith, controlling constructive engineer; and Mr. Thomas Main, his assistant, with Captain James Comstock, late of the *Baltic*, Collins' line, in command of the *Dunderberg*, which was manned by thirty seamen, and run by one hundred and ten firemen, assistant engineers, etc., the full complement, directed by Mr. John Callahan, the active engineer. The party was limited to those enumerated, as the purpose of the trip was purely scientific, and the inability of accommodating all the friends of the builders would have proved as complete as the selection of a favored few would have been invidious; so only the parties directly concerned were allowed to go.

STEAMING OUT FROM THE DOCK.

Early as was the hour the spacious deck at the foot of Sixth street was thickly sprinkled with spectators, mostly shipwrights, and as the stentorian voice of Captain Comstock gave the order: "Let all go!" motion was first imparted to the immense mass that has known no other except the tide-way, for many months, and the *Dunderberg* steamed out into the waters, over which she is to hold martial empire, straight as a dart, steady as ever ship that floated, and big as a Colossus. Her egress was greeted with mighty cheers, whose echoes, floating over the stately iron craft, were taken up by the voyageers and sent back with vocal usury shoreward, until the air rang, and lungs could hurrah no longer.

The appearance of the *Thunder-Mountain* is not the defiant, rakish, saucy look that is fettered from keel to truck on every clipper; but lying low in the waters, she spreads out into massivity, and proceeds with almost conscious and easily visible majesty of motion, bearing right on her undeviating course, breathing grim defiance and warning from her short but immensely wide smoke-stack, and advancing with that wicked ram-prow that extends fifty feet over and under the surface, able to split and sink all the wooden walls man has launched since Father Noah's floating menagerie went into dry-dock on Ararat.

Her ochre-red hue of grimly prolonged outline contrasts with the black baptism of smoke that halos her powerful, unswaying progress, and when the mighty ordnance pout immense sable lips through the gaping portholes, the effect will be still vaster and more imposing. All were delighted with the beautiful obedience and working of the ram. As only to reduce the friction of the engines was the purpose of the trip, and to familiarize the men with their management, but the moderate pressure of sixteen pounds of steam was allowed. This secured forty revolutions of the enormous screw wheels per minute, and shot the symmetrical mass along at an hourly rate of ten knots. So devoid of the least tendency to roll, or even to undulate, was the vessel, that, but for the breathing of the gigantic steam lungs and the recession of outside objects, the motion would have been barely perceptible. Every one on board was permeated with enthusiasm, from the cabin boy to commodore, congratulation and compliment interpassed between all, and a proposition to run into and pulverize Governor's Island failed by only one vote, as did also a motion to ram off Sandy Hook from main Jersey, and assure a quarantine to the Empire State.

DIARY OF THE EXPEDITION.

Embarked from Sixth Street Dock at 5:45 A. M. Steamed directly for Brooklyn Navy Yard, where were taken on board the following officers of the Government, ordered to superintend the working of the ram:—Post-Captains Ringgold and Ransom, and Engineers Danby and Purse, of the United States navy. Rear-Admiral Gregory was detained by sickness. After steaming at will around the harbor as far as Christopher and Canal streets, the ram was headed for the Narrows, by way of Buttermilk Channel, first passing and saluting the *Persia* off her dock at Jersey City. The Narrows were reached at 8:45 A. M., and Forts Lafayette and Richmond dipped ensigns to the *Dunderberg*, the recognition being returned amid the tremendous cheers of crew and garrison, the latter being in line for inspection.

At 9 o'clock all sat down to a hearty breakfast, with an appetite whetted by saline air and exhilaration. Barely had the joint merits of the repast and the vessel been well discussed before the lighthship was reached and open ocean gained. Here at 9:45 the whole party came on deck to witness the test evolutions of the ram, which was turned repeatedly, forty-one times in all, in a space barely more than half her total length, 380 feet 4 inches, each complete revolution being made in an average time of three minutes and thirty seconds, by our reporter's watch, and not the least dipping or lateral lurching being noticeable to the acutest observation. As a prophecy and exhibition of the rapidity and facility with which, in case of conflict, the nautical annihilator could "change her base," either to vary the direction of her discharges or to bisect her opponent, this execution was pronounced unapproachable on the part of anything else that now carries cannon, by the unanimous verdict of the officials on board.

During the day the *Dunderberg* was steamed around the Lower Bay, and thrice up the North river as far as Canal street. The news of her departure had spread through the city, and the dock was black with excited thousands, who cheered lustily her every appearance. The men-of-war ships and merchantmen of all nations in the harbor were crowded, what with their crews and the adventurous many that had boarded their decks for obsevation, from the two cities and from the mosquito marshes of the State of Camden and Amboy. Glasses innumerable were levelled, hosts of flags fluttered welcome, deep-throated huzzas everywhere ribboned the air. The progress of the *Dunderberg* was as complete an ovation as it was a vindication of the immense expenditure, labor, and design bestowed upon her structure.

Of the collation, the speeches, the songs, toasts, and grand edible and social good time generally, space debars mention.

At 6½ o'clock the *Dunderberg* steamed back without accident to her dock taking advantage of the then prevailing high water to accommodate her large draught of twenty-one feet, and the party disembarked. One or two other similar short trips are projected before the decisive trial trip, to extend through five days, is to occur. During this excursion the *Dunderberg* developed exactly one-half her power of steam-pressure, and one-half the number of assured possible maximum revolutions of the screw wheel.

The amount of pressure of steam was sixteen pounds to the square inch, the number of revolutions was forty to the minute, the speed ten knots an hour. The doubles of these rates obviously cipher themselves, and the degree of power they express would exceed credibility, did not science and figures demonstrate them beyond cavil. To this irresistibility add invulnerability and impregnability, and the *Dunderberg* as a fact and a possibility may be comprehended.—*N. Y. World.*

—A bride for the Young Prince Imperial is already talked of. It is said that the Emperor intends to solicit the hand of the daughter of the English Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) for his son. The Prince is in his twelfth year, the Princess is four years old.

AUCTION SALES.

P. A. COAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 19s No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 24

FOURTH EDITION

GREAT CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS THIS AFTERNOON

Question on the Adoption of the Appeal.

A Powerful and Exhaustive Speech of Judge Sherwood, of Texas.

Remarks of the Hon. John Minor Botts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[*Continued from the Third Edition.*]

Action on the Address.

When the reading of the Address had been concluded, the Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, arose and said:—Mr. President, the very able and lucid address just read, sir—(louder), my voice is hoarse with speaking last night in the open air—means, sir, with my cordial approval. There is but a single line in this address to which I think objection can be made, the omission of which cannot injure its force.

I regard it as the most formidable indictment against one man that has ever been brought by any grand jury (cheers), and its severity consists in its truth. (Cheers.) And I simply rise to move its unanimous adoption. It is that the Southern States have proscribed Democratic literature as incendiary, while, in my opinion, Democratic literature is the only literature that is tolerated. (Cheers.) I hope it will be stricken out. ("Strike it out.")

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia—I rise to move that action upon the Address be postponed until to-morrow morning. ("No! no!") My motion must be heard. I want it to be printed that I may examine it, as the gentleman has just said he objected to but one line. We must be permitted to examine it; we must be heard, as we did not come up here simply to inform the world that Andrew Johnson was a traitor. The world knew it. (Cheers.) I want a chance for myself to examine the document.

Judge Sherwood, of Texas, by courtesy obtaining the floor, said:—I rise for the purpose of commending every sentiment which has been put forth in the Address. (Cheers.) No one has a higher opinion of it than myself; I concur with every word of it; but one assumption is made I wish to bring to your attention.

It declares that 8,000,000 out of the 12,000 000 of the South are loyal; but I want to have 10,000 000 of these made loyal citizens of the United States. While there are 8 000,000 who have every motive to be loyal, they shall not be shackled by prejudices of caste. (Cheers.) Now while I agree with this and every other sentiment presented I rise for the purpose of offering a substitute. I think that Address to be like the Hibernian's address, a little too short at both ends.

I wish the Address printed and circulated through the country, but I do not think it covers the whole ground. I now beg to present my substitute.

Judge Sherwood then came upon the platform to read his substitute, and said, I would request the entire silence of the Convention, that my voice may be heard.

Sherwood's Substitute for the Address.

Mr. Sherwood then proceeded to read his address, which was an able and lengthy document. Its foundation principle was that the government of the people must rest upon the principle of entire representation of all races of the population. The cornerstone of the Rebel Government being declared officially to be the divinity of slavery, all the action of the Government of the United States should be directed to the purpose of destroying all the ideas upon which the Rebellion sprung into life. The Rebel leaders were most afraid of being arraigned before their deluded followers, and before the tribunal of the American nation, as the assailers and destroyers of republican institutions. Upon that ground they should then be met and condemned.

The constitutional provisions to meet the emergencies in the administration of the Government of the United States, embody power to declare revolted States Territories, and to remodel their institutions in strict accordance with republican principles.

Mr. Madison had said, the general Government ought to have the power to preserve the Governments of the several States from innovations of a monarchical or aristocratic nature; but in the national authorities is also lodged the power, inherent in all Governments, of preserving itself from all attacks upon its very existence, come from whatever quarter they may.

It was thus the Rebel construction of the Constitution that assailed the very integrity of our land. Under the dogma of "state Rights," the Rebel leaders sought to cover their nefarious and ambitious designs with a cloak of patriotism and devotion to their several States.

Emancipation was a political as well as military necessity, and the events during and after the Rebellion have substantiated the declaration. Emancipation was an industrial necessity, as the very state of slavery necessitated a waste of labor by an unconcealed aversion of the laborers to do less. Thus, while the workmen of the free States have increased their wealth, the slave States have fallen behind.

Thus, while every man, woman, and child in Rhode Island earned by the last census a yearly wealth of $164, South Carolina's saving per capita was only $56. New Jersey saved $120; North Carolina only $44; Connecticut $106; Alabama $53; New York $112; Virginia $59; Vermont $95; Florida $55; Pennsylvania $99; Georgia $61; New Hampshire $161; Arkansas $62; Massachusetts $166; Louisiana, $65.

The responsibilities and embarassments thrown upon Congress have been most manifold. The so-called conservatism of the South has united to crush out all loyal adherence to the Government and the provisions of the Government. How useless was it to pass laws to restrain Rebel principles, when the Executive stood between the laws and their execution, even when Governmental authority alone could give protection to the loyal people of the South! The power of Congress was to enact laws, and the duty of the Executive was to execute them. Congress has, beyond the power of enactment, the power to constrain and restrain all other departments of the Government in their execution of the laws. The Supreme Court had declared that none but the law-making power could trench on legislative ground.

The issue between the President and Congress brought up the question whether in his initiation of a line of action encroaching upon the authority of Congress, he has not committed an indictable offense.

The military power was made subordinate to the political power by the framers of the Constitution who subordinated the former to impeachment by the latter. Every act of Executive usurpation should be met at the very outset, that it might not be established as a precedent that danger was yet to be met by our nation, as it had proved the sunken rock upon which all previous republics, except Switzerland, had foundered.

The most ambitious and the most unscrupulous leader has ever declared his purposes to be established on principles of devotion to the rights and happiness of the people. An infallible touch-tone to reveal his sincerity is to note whether he advocates the fullest grant of civil rights to every citizen. The elements composing the diverse parties were worthy of consideration. One party has the idea of the usurpation of the President (cheers); the other is to break down the authority and integrity of Congress.

It would have been quite as easy for the President to have conquered the balance of the Rebellion, as to have gone over to the adverse party and sought to force the North to the Rebel views. If the President in his late declarations tore had wed another civil war, the Convention would meet him unflinchingly on that ground. (Cheers.)

The announcement of the "Johnson Policy" doctrines, in their avowal, was spread broadcast throughout the South; and these views were printed and reiterated by every Rebel press and Rebel man, while every appliance, social and politically, was brought into requisition to make treason respectable and loyalty odious.

Now, it was time enough to appease Rebels when they were willing to have a Government founded on the golden rule.

The Convention would declare that not less than 30 000 000 of citizens were interested in these truths being ratified; and that the Convention demanded the right of suffrage being given to every loyal man, be he white or black (cheers), and that no Rebel should be allowed to vote or to hold office. (Cheers.)

The protective powers of Congress are manifold. The changes of the war have made many things right and proper that before the Rebellion had no decided claim to recognition. The freedom granted to four millions of slaves rendered it obligatory that Congress should legislate for them as decidedly as it had done to retain them in slavery by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law.

Congress has power to carry into existence every enactment necessary to secure the privileges of this freedom.

Second. These provisions must be embodied in the Constitution.

Third. If necessary to secure this, Rebels must be disfranchised.

Fourth. The Union's obligations, and her reward of gratitude to the soldiers, must be considered inviolate.

Fifth. The Rebel debt must be ever repudiated.

The disposition of Congress is known throughout the country to be that all the State governments shall be re-established as soon as it can be effected on a self-protective basis. The lawless Rebel spirit, now rampant throughout the Southern States, crushes out the expression of Union principles, as it did in the city of New Orleans, rendering impossible the assembling of this Convention in any Southern city.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

At about half-past 9, or nearly 10 o'clock, the delegates commenced assembling, and soon the body of the hall was filled to overflowing by delegates, Union League members, and ladies. The reports of the Committees on Resolutions and Address was the universal subject of conversation, and the rumor that negro suffrage would be successfully opposed in the Convention caused, at times, considerable excitement, and the periodical lull would be followed by a hubbub of increased vehemence.

At twenty minutes to 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order by President Speed, with the announcement that God's blessing would be supplicated on the proceedings of the Convention by Rev. Dr. Nadal. His supplication was at once impassioned, eloquent, and of a charitable tendency. He prayed most fervently for Andrew Johnson, that Providence might inspire him with regard for the good of the citizens and the present and future weal of the country. Immediately upon the conclusion of the prayer the sacred silence was abruptly broken by one of the Maryland delegation, who offered a resolution.

The report of the Committee on Address was called for, and the President asked them to advance to the platform. Senator Creswell, of Maryland, advanced to the platform, and commenced reading the address. From the first word unparalleled and boisterous enthusiasm prevailed. Various sentiments, expressive of the traitorous policy of the President, and the loyalty of the Union-loving Republicans of the South, were received with long-continued and energetic plaudits. Particularly the three following, that in Andrew Johnson *"they had expected a benefactor, but discovered a persecutor,"* and a quotation from Abraham Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, that the Government *"of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth,"* and besides, that *"there were still in the South those who were strong enough to resist the tyranny of treason,"* called forth expressions of approbation in loud and continued cheers; the delegates rose with one impulse to their feet, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and an uproar ensued that for a time threatened to rend the roof asunder. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the address, and after quiet was again restored, Mr Botts, of Virginia, arose and commenced to suggest a slight amendment of the address. On account of his speaking last night in the open air, he was exceedingly hoarse, and upon being called upon repeatedly to raise his voice he became slightly indignant, and roared out like a Stentor, that he found fault in but a single line in the Address, which was that, "Democratic literature was proscribed in the South and declared incendiary," when, on the contrary, Democratic literature was the only kind that was tolerated there. He therefore moved that the Address be adopted by acclamation, omitting only the above paragraph.

He had hardly concluded his motion when one of his colleagues arose and suggested that action on the adoption of the Address be deferred until to-morrow. He was interrupted in his motion by loud expressions of disapprobation. He shouted them down by an emphatic declaration that he would be heard, on which determinate assertion perfect quiet was secured. As a reason for his motion he said that he wished that the Address be published and circulated among the delegates, so that it can be studied, as the gentleman from Virginia had evidently done; and from principle he refused to accede to the adoption of an Address, of the tenor of the contents of which he knew but little. He was interrupted in his explanation by Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, who said the document expressed sentiments of a character gratifying to the delegates of this Convention; but it was not alone to proscribe the policy of Andrew Johnson for which they had convened. He therefore offered another address as a substitute, expressing more of the sentiments of the Southern people, and more of the reasons that called them together.

DIED.

DE BENNEVILLE.—On the 5th instant, JAMES S. DE BENNEVILLE, formerly Surgeon 11th Pennsylvania Reserves

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 1716 Pine street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Branchtown

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1866.

Addresses will be delivered by Eminent Speakers of the

LOYAL SOUTHERN DELEGATION,

AND OTHERS,

THIS NIGHT,

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET,

AND

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

By Order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES

CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

9 6 15p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—VARIOUS LOTS OF Hosiery, Knit Goods, Woollen Yarn, Notions, etc., to be sold TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 239 CHURCH Alley, second story.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Peace Between Prussia and Saxony.

Extra Prussian Levies Disbanded.

What Hesse-Darmstadt Pays for the War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

Negotiations for Peace in Progress To-Day.

BERLIN, September 6.—Since the expiration of the armistice between Prussia and Saxony, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries have met, and peace negotiations have been formally opened by the representative of Saxony.

PRUSSIA.

Material Reduction of the Army Ordered.

BERLIN, September 6.—Reports have been current that orders were issued a few days since to the military commanders to prepare for a material reduction of their effective force, and it is now stated in official circles that the reduction of the Prussian army commenced to-day.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

The Duchy Pays Her Share of the War Expenses.

BERLIN, September 6.—In addition to the three millions of florins paid by Hesse-Darmstadt, in compliance with the demands of Prussia, has ceded to the latter power twenty square miles of her territory as an indemnity for war expenses.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 U S 7-30s, June	105½	100 sh susq Can	60 3/8
$200 City new	99	100 sh do	18
$8 0 do	99	500 sh Reading	66
$2000 U S 6-20s 65	108	100 sh do	60 55
$2500 do	108½	100 sh do	55 57
$9500 do	108½	100 sh do	24 57
$7000 do	108	200 sh do	57
$100 do 1862 reg	109	100 sh do	55 57
2 sh Leh Nav	60	200 sh do	57
200 sh Un Canal	15-16	100 sh do	560 57
300 sh Catawissa pf	33	200 sh do	57
100 sh do	33	100 sh Hesta	18
100 sh do	33	45 sh 2d & M Pass	31
100 sh do	33		

SECOND BOARD

$4000 Pa 5s	95½	$2000 C & A 6s 83	98
$1000 Phila new	99½	$500 U S 10-40s	99
$7000 do	99½	25 sh Mech Bank	32
$4000 do	99½	74 sh Leh Val	65 65
$7500 Sch Nav 6s 82	85	2 sh Ca & A	129
$9000 do	86		

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Cotton steady at 32@35c. Flour steady and unsettled. 8500 bbls. sold; State, $9 10@10 50; Ohio, $8@12; Western, $8@9 30; Southern, $9 90@15 25. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn firm and advanced 3c.; 30 000 bushels sold at 82c. Beef steady. Pork firmer; mess $38 37. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Stocks lower, Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Cumberland preferred 45; Illinois preferred, 122½; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 102½; Reading, 113; Hudson River 120; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie Railroad, 79; Boston Water Power, 30½; Western Union, 57½; Treasury notes, 100; 10-40s, 98; 5-20s, 111; Coupon 6s, 111; Gold, 145.

INTERESTING TO EVERY ONE.—The Ladies' Fair for the Presbyterian Church opened last evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford. The extensive, varied, and beautiful display, selected with such excellent taste, is very complimentary to the lady managers. It is in every respect first class, and the moderate prices asked deserve the attention of all who are desirous to obtain useful articles and a pleasant ride to Frankford.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

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WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

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Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY—Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

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Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11

Factory, S. F. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

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IS RARELY ATTAINED YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

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General Agents for Pennsylvania,

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For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The largest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13trp smw13t No. 639 ARCH Street.

OIL OF PETROLEUM,

FOR FRANCE.

THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in iron vats, with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.

Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director,

8 2 th10trp L. LEFORME.

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of ENGLISH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

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